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NO TRESPASSING.

It was painted in very black letters on a very white board. He who ran could read, and Ruth Bennett was only walking very fast when she came on it. But she knew it by heart already. For the last month she had read it every day, and every day meekly turned into the dusty road and made the long detour needed to go past Mr. Hale's grounds and into his next neighbor's. Five minutes' walk through that beautiful park would have brought her to Mrs. Alexander' hedge, and saved a modicum of strength and temper sorely needed for her trials as day governess to the three little Alexanders. But she had never ventured on the liberty, though she wanted to every day, and the impulse had grown greater since she had asked Mrs. Alexander if it was quite impossible.

"There's never a soul about, and it's an eighth of a mile certainly to the house. I don't believe any one would ever see me, and if they did I could tell them I was your governess"—for it seemed to the young girl a sufficient distinction to be that to Mrs. Rufus Alexander, leading lady of the pretty town where her Summer home was located.

"I would not venture it if I were you," Mrs. Alexander answered, kindly; she was always kind to her governesss despite her wealth and her May-flower blood, and she had a special liking for this bright-faced, eager girl. "Mr. Hale is very particular. He is a newcomer here, and disposed to make every one respect his rights"—it had been on the lady's lips to call him parvenu, but she would not throw scorn at her neighbor before her governess.

"Why, Miss Bennett," Harry Alexander had added, as she turned away, "do you know that last Summer his gardener ordered my mother off the grounds? Of course Mr. Hale excused it afterward—said the man had his orders to make no discrimination, but fancy—my mother!" and Harry's accent was more than the words.

Little Miss Bennett bowed her head before the rights of a good democrat who had made all his money in the last twenty years, and was therefore more aristocratic and exclusive than an English nobleman would have been with respect to his possessions. Half the village would have been grateful had Mr. Hale allowed a foot-path to traverse his splendid park; but of course an American cannot make concessions to the lower classes, and he stood on his rights and dignities. But to-day Ruth paused. She was late for her lessons; she had lingered to put the last touches to the pretty new dress she wore, and there was a thunder-storm coming. Should she run the risk of offending Mrs. Alexander and spoiling her dress, or should she trespass? No one was in sight as she looked about, and a nearer roll of thunder helped her to a decision. She stepped through the little gate, which all these days had mocked her with its invitation to forbidden ground, and hurried across the lawn. In the distance she could see the stately house, the leaping fountains and bright flowers She kept her eye on that, fearing some servant on the watch. She never looked the other way, and so, when a step suddenly came beside her, she started in conscience-smitten guilt.

"Are you aware, madam," a clear-cut voice said, "that you are on private grounds?"

She looked up. A stout, bald man, stood beside her, a man whom her prophetic soul assured her was Mr. Hale. He had deigned to touch his hat, but not out of respect for her, she was sure. He saluted rather his own dignity and sense of the proprieties. He had a pompous air, as of one who feared his simple personality was not impressive enough, and the neat perfection of his costume made more prominent his common-place features.

"Yes, sir," she answered, meekly; "but I'm doing my best to get out of them."

"You came in by the lower gate. You saw the sign, of course?" he went on, in the same magisterial tones.

"Yes, but I was in a hurry, and I—I was afraid it was going to rain. I'm Mrs. Alexander's governess." She ventured a glance at him as she said this, but it evidently made no impression. "I—I beg your pardon, and I can go back, I suppose. I thought that for once—and I don't want to spoil my dress," she finished, impetuously, as a great drop of rain fell on her hand.

She looked up with eyes whose appeal might heve softened him. It seemed to her a very ample excuse, but there was no relenting in his face. As she was his neighbor's governess, he would not carry the matter farther, and so he stiffly said, as he stood back to let her retrace her steps.

"I am sure I—or Mrs. Alexander—will be much obliged to you for your unexpected consideration," Miss Bennett answered, as she took up her skirts and prepared to beat a dignified retreat.

There was no use in hurrying; she was sure to be caught in the storm now, and so she turned and swept Mr. Hale a profound reverence, whose disdain he could not understand. But there was a dimness in her eyes as she raised them to his.

After all she was only a child, and so far the world had smiled into her pretty face and treated her indulgently. That was not Mr. Hale's attitude; but as she walked away, something—perhaps the pride of self-assertion over this intruding governess, perhaps the thought of those eyes—made him relent. In five minutes it would be pouring, and he was not quite a brute. He stepped forward and called, "Madam!"

Miss Bennett heard, hurried her steps an instant, and then stopped. She would like to be proud to the bitter end, and anyway she could not go back till she was told.

Mr. Hale had to take a half-dozen more steps before he was near enough to say:

"As it is raining, miss, if it will shorten your walk, I have no objection for this once."

"Oh, I shall not do it again," Ruth cried; "I'd sooner go through a wilderness."

"But that is not the shortest way," he went on; "it is much nearer by the coach-house. Here—let me show you."

"Oh, I couldn't think of troubling you. Thank you, but you'll get wet yourself."

"Since I have undertaken it," answered Mr. Hale, as if apologizing to himself for his concession; and with the words he spread his neat umbrella and walked with her.

It was only two minutes. The path he took was shorter, and Miss Bennett hurried all she could. She spoke no word till she reached the Alexander hedge; then she said, as hastily:

"I am very much obliged—and—I shall not trespass again."

"A pretty girl," Mr. Hale said to himself, as he watched her flying toward the shelter of the porch. "Mrs. Alexander's governess! Hum!"

But what the last word meant in this thought he could hardly have told. Perhaps it only reminded him that his motherless children would soon be needing one.

"Miss Bennett," Mrs. Alexander said a week later, "where did you meet Mr. Hale? He seems to know you; and last night at the garden party he deigned to say that if it would save you time and fatigue you might go through the park. He has noticed you, perhaps, coming up from the village." And when Ruth had told her story, she lifted her eyebrows a little. "It's a concession—a great concession from him," she said.

"But I don't want it," cried Ruth. "I'd rather go miles around now. You can't think how his manner humiliated me. I felt as though I'd committed the unpardonable sin."

Mrs. Alexander smiled at her vehemence, but she had her own reasons for not encouraging it. "It's quite another footing now, since he permits it," she said, "and really I wish you would. Since the hot weather came, I notice you are sometimes very tired with the walk. Anything that will save your strength for your work, you know" And to that Ruth yielded.

She need not have been so fierce about it, she said to herself, after a week. She had the park all to herself, and it was certainly pleasanter than the dusty road. At first she hurried through as if a dragon haunted every bush; but gradually she moderated her pace, and at last she made it a gentle saunter, and even stopped on the brink of the little stream which crossed one end of the park to cool her hot head in its breadth of freshness, and sooth her eyes in the soft green depths of the wood beyond. Once or twice she saw Mr Hale's children with their French nurse in the distance; once Mr. Hale himself met her, touched his hat stiffly, and stood aside to let her pass. She wondered afterward if he expected her to thank him for his great concession. But the burden of gratitude was not overwhelming to her proud little heart.

But a few days later she met him again, and this time she repented enough to give him a very frank smile and greeting. She felt like smiling on all the world that day, this poor little governess who had youth and hope as her portion, and was content therewith. Perhaps a letter which she had thrust into her pocket at a sight of him—a letter she had herself taken from the office and lingered under the trees to read—had something to do with her radiant face just then.

"You find this way much pleasanter than the road, Miss Bennett?" Mr. Hale said, made affable by that smile.

"Very much pleasanter, thank you," Ruth answered, demurely.

"I might perhaps allow others to go through," he went on, "if I could be sure they would not abuse the liberty. But it is always dangerous to give people an inch: they take an ell instead."

"Oh, I've no doubt you are quite in the right—from your side of the matter," Ruth answered; and if there was the faintest touch of irony in her limitation, Mr. Hale did not see it.

"Certainly I am in the right," he declared, in his most magisterial manner; but having thus, so to speak, asserted his dignity, he sought to unbend and be properly gracious to so discreet a person as she had proved herself.

Ruth answered all his remarks with proper modesty, deepening the good impression she had already made, and forgot all about him when she had crossed the hedge.

But the next day, as she sauntered along the path, a sudden sharp cry startled her—a child's cry for help. It came from the river-bank, and as she ran toward it she understood its meaning. The youngest of the children, the little heir of the house, had slipped and fallen into the stream. The nurse was running up and down wringing her hands, and the two children were screaming for help. The water was not deep, but a child can drown in very little, and when she reached the bank he had gone under for the second time.

"Run to the house for help," she cried to the children.

But even as she spoke she had herself seized the readiness means of aid, and was climbing down the bank. It would ruin her dress—even then she thought of that—but she waded in bravely, half supporting herself by clinging to a vine that curtained the slope. It might give away—it certainly would if the boy struggled and she lost her balance; but it was the best she could do. She was not conscious of any special heroism. Other people would doubtless come to pull them both out later, but the moments were precious, and the child—And here he came up again, just out of her reach. She dropped the vine, took the step needed to catch him, and fell with him to the muddy bottom.

Ruth Bennett was chiefly conscious of her ruined dress and mud-bespattered face when, a minute later, she climbed up the bank with her burden. The gardener and coachman were there, Mr. Hale was there too, but he let the others help her up, and his paternal raptures did not extend to taking his dripping son and heir in his arms.

"Carry him up to the house, Bates," he said, after a glance had assured him that the child was unhurt, "and put him in a bath-tub at once. And you, Miss Bennett——"

"I need to go into one too," she gasped, trying to wring the water from her skirts.

Her ears were roaring with water in them; she felt as if she had been drowned and come to life again. But it was the comedy of the situation which chiefly occupied her even then, and Mr. Hale's divided mind between his wish to be properly grateful and his disgusted sense of her dripping condition. And then, woman-like, as she tried to pick up her dress with some light remark on its state, she cried instead.

"I—I hope you haven't hurt yourself," Mr. Hale said, evidently not knowing what to say. "I—I am deeply grateful, Miss Bennett—more than I can express—and I should be very sorry—for any consequences to yourself."

"Oh, it's nothing," Ruth answered as soon as she could speak. "The only consequences to myself are a ruined dress, and that's a proper revenge of fate. It was to save this dress—It was so new then, and so pretty," she added, pathetically—"that I trespassed on your grounds six weeks ago. I hope you appreciate the fact of the Nemesis." And therewith she held up the torn and streaming silk to his astonished eyes. "You won't exaggerate my heroism," she went on, "if I tell you that I thought more of this than anything else when I went into the river. I knew there was no real danger if I kept a steady head. But I hope the little boy won't take cold; and that is my own danger just now."

And before Mr. Hale could recover himself to find speech, she had swept him a mocking courtesy and was flying toward the Alexander house much as he had seen her speed six weeks before.

"Miss Bennett," Mrs. Alexander said, a few days later, coming into the library after the children had gone, "I have a commission to discharge. It's rather a peculiar one, but I hope you won't mind such a thing coming through a third person. Of course the situation is peculiar, and rather delicate for Mr. Hale. He though he would rather put it into my hands; that is, rather let me find out first your—your feeling about it."

Miss Bennett looked up bewildered. "I don't understand, Mrs. Alexander. Is it about the little boy? Does Mr. Hale want to reward me"—a deep flush suffused her fairness—"for what I did? I couldn't take his money, of course."

"I don't know that he would look at it quite in that light," Mrs. Alexander answered. "It probably helped to bring matters to a climax with him. Indeed, he intimated as much. And perhaps it is a reward of virtue. Certainly it is quite after the story-book style; but you are pretty enough and bright enough, as I told him, for almost any position. He is a self made man himself; it isn't such a wonderful condescension when one remembers that. He couldn't expect to marry into the Mayflower family, for all his wealth."

Miss Bennett felt as if her senses were playing her false. "You don't mean—you can't mean," she cried, "that he wants to marry me?"

Mrs. Alexander put her arm about her soothingly.

"I suppose it is rather overwhelming, my dear. It was to me at first. But, after all, why should he not? There are the three children, of course, and he's twenty years older, and he hasn't much besides his money to recommend him; but it would be a splendid home for you, dear. It seems he has watched you ever since that time you trespassed. And he has made inquiries of me. He began making them some time ago, but I didn't notice. I thought perhaps he wanted a governess. Of course I gave you the highest recommendations," she added, laughing, "though I didn't know the position he wanted you to fill. He seems quite sure of his own feelings, and it is certainly a great triumph for you, my dear."

Miss Bennett sank back into the chair from which she had half risen. Her mind plainly could not take in the new situation, but she came to herself when Mrs. Alexander went on:

"Of course you may want time to think it over, but he would like to see you this evening, and—he hopes for an answer then."

"Oh! oh!" Miss Bennett cried, springing to her feet. "There's no use. I couldn't if my life depended on it, for—I'm engaged to some one else. And I never knew—indeed, I never knew, Mrs. Alexander until a few days ago, that Philip was his nephew. You see," she went on breathlessly, "his sister was with me at school, and that was the way I learned to know him. And Mr. Hale was very angry at his engaging himself to a 'down-East school-ma'am,' as he called me. He promised to help him before, but—but they quarreled over me, and Phil went West, and I came here. And it was only a fortnight ago that I wrote him—because I hadn't much else to write—all about my trespassing and what had come of it. And he answered—I had his letter last week: 'That's my old dragon of an uncle, and if you've won one concession from him, perhaps you can do more. If he learned to know you, he might think differently about our engagement, and though I don't need any of his help now, still he's my nearest relative, and I should like to be on good terms with him.' And I had been hoping—but now—now you see how impossible it is. And if Phil has his own way to make, and we may have to wait a long time, and perhaps always be poor, I love him too much to mind."

The soul of young love and trust was in her eyes as she looked up at Mrs. Alexander, and the woman's heart in her was touched. It was the philosophy of the "Babes in the Wood," indeed; she could have overturned it with a touch of worldly common sense; but she only bent near her, and then suddenly Ruth felt a kiss on her forehead, a kiss of a mother's comprehending love.

But when she had cooled a little from this unexpected touch of enthusiasm, Mrs. Alexander had her plans. She met Mr. Hale herself that evening; she confounded him with the news that the school-ma'am despised for his nephew was his own elect; and she followed up her advantage till he consented to express his gratitude to Miss Bennett by the gift of a home—of which he should not be master. And since young Philip was doing well at the West and needed no more of his uncle's help, the new home was hardly ready before he could claim its mistress. Only one touch of romance Mr. Hale allowed himself—the wedding gown which replaced Ruth's unlucky dress.

Preferred His Sweetheart.—The story of Senor Ybarra and his American wife is interesting and romantic, says a letter from Caracas, Venezuela, to the New York *Sun*. Her father, Mr. Russell of Boston, formerly resided here, but having in some way offended Guzman-Blanco, the president, he was notified that he would find a more healthy climate in the States. That form of invitation is usually accepted in South America, and Mr. Russell returned to Boston. But it so happened that the young Gen. Ybarra, the nephew and favorite of President Guzman-Blanco, and the commander-in-chief of the army at the age of 23, had been smitten with the charms of Miss Russell, and expressed himself frankly and emphatically regarding his uncle's treatment of her father. Some of his remarks having reached the ears of the president, Gen. Ybarra was summoned before his excellency and informed that such criticism was highly unbecoming in a young man of his age and position. The general declined to apologize, but reiterated what he had said with even greater emphasis. The president then gave him his choice between the girl and the command of the army; whereupon, believing that an American wife was better than military glory in Venezuela, the young general broke his sword over his knee, threw the fragments at his uncle's feet, tore off the shoulder straps and gold braid from his jacket, and left the president. He went to Boston, got his naturalization papers, married his sweetheart, and formed a connection with an importing house of that city, whose interests he looks after now in Caracas. With his distinguished uncle his relations have never been renewed, and probably never will be.

A Novel Cure for Drunkenness.—In Australia a medical practictioner had surrendered himself to the demon of drink, and his poor little wife found all expostulation useless. From morn to noon, from noon to dewy eve, whether patients crowded his study or left him lamenting the dullness of business, it was all alike—he was in a state of chronic and most pronounced fuddle. At length he jocosely promised his better half that if she could once succeed in getting him sober he would join the Blue Ribbon Army. Shortly afterward the medico disappeared from public view, and was not seen for nearly a week. He then presented a very sober and sorry aspect. When questioned he explained the cause of his enforced retirement to a confidential friend. After a very heavy bout he regained consciousness only to find the soles of his feet deprived of their cuticle and left raw and sore. No one could afford him any explanation of the circumstances, and he was left helpless in bed for six days without even the consolation of a nobbler. He expressed his belief that his little woman, in order to keep him at home, had during his sleep applied strong blisters to his feet of mustard and vinegar, and thus placed him completely in her power.

—A large amount of oil exists in the stormy petrel, and when fat, according to the Brunnich the inhabitants of the Faro Islands use it as a lamp, obtaining their light from a wick drawn through the bird's body.

SUBTERREAN - WOODS.

Clarence Deming, in his "By-ways of Nature and Life," says of the swampy region of southern New Jersey: "The huge trees which lie under the swamp to unknown depths are of the white cedar variety, an evergreen, known scientifically as the Cypresses Thyoides. They grew years ago in the fresh water, which is necessary for their sustenance, and when in time, either by a subsidence of the land or a rise of the seas, the salt water reached them, they died in numbers. But many of them ere they died fell over as living trees, and were covered slowly by the deposits of muck and peat which fill the swamp. These trees that fell over by the roots, and known as 'wind falls,' to distinguish them from the 'break downs,' are the ones most sought for commercial use, and they are found and worked as follows: The log digger enters the swamp with a sharpened iron rod. He probes in the soft soil until he strikes a tree, probably two or three feet below the surface. In a few minutes he finds the length of the trunk, how much still remains firm wood, and at what place the first knots, which will stop the straight 'split' necessary for shingles, begin. Still using his prod, like the divining rod of a magician, he manages to secure a chip, and by the smell knows whether the tree is a wind-fall or a break down. Then he inserts in the mud a saw like that used by ice cutters, and then saws through the roots and muck until the log is reached. The top and roots are thus sawed off, a ditch dug over the tree, the trunk loosened, and soon the great stick, sometimes five or six feet long, is brought to the surface and is split by hand and worked into shingles, as well as into staves used for pails and tubs. The wood has a cross grain which splits as straight as an arrow. The shingles made from it lasts sixty or seventy years, are eagerly sought by builders in southern New Jersey, and command in the market a much higher price than ordinary shingles made of pine or chestnut, which last for roofing usually not more than twenty or twenty-five years. In color, the wood of the white cedar is a delicate pink, and has a strong flavor, resembling that of the red cedar, used in making lead pencils. The trees, once fairly buried in the swamp, never become waterlogged, as is shown by their floating in the ditches as soon as they are pried up, and what is more singular, as soon as they rise they turn invariably with their under sides uppermost. These two facts are mysteries which science has thus far left so. The men who dig the logs up and split them earn their money. The work is hard, requiring, besides lusty manual labor, skill, and experience; the swamps are soft and treacherous, no machinery can be used, and long stretches with mud and water must be covered with boughs or bark before the shingles can reach the village and civilization."

Profit in Porpoise Fishing.—Porpoise fishing promises to become one of the principal industries on the New Jersey coast. The experiment made last fall at Cape May proved so successful in a financial way that the facilities of the company there will be greatly increased and other porpoise fisheries will be established in both Cape May and Atlantic counties. At first they were caught for the skin and blubber alone, the carcasses being thrown away, or, in some instances, used as fertilizers. From the blubber is extracted a very fine oil, while the skin makes a superior quality of leather. Some time last fall, however, it was discovered that porpoise flesh was savory to the taste, and it soon became popular as an article of food, and was in great demand. The juicy red meat, which is taken from beneath a layer of fat next to the skin, is pronounced by by epicures to be more palatable than any porterhouse steak ever cooked. In appearance it resembles beef, but is more solid and of finer grain, and very tender. Some say that it tastes like venison, and that there is nothing of a fishy taste about it.

A Philadelphia man has recently made a proposition to take all that may be caught along the coast this season, with the view of working it into mincemeat. The Cape May Company, however, will reject the offer, as it already has orders from prominent Philadelphia and New York hotels and restaurants, and it is believed that there will be a demand for the meat which cannot be met. For the first time it will be on the bills of fare at the leading hotels along the coast the coming season, and it will no doubt prove acceptable as a substitute for the inevitable fish. Last year a seine about one thousand yards long, with a net reaching almost to the bottom of the sea, was used, but it was seldom that more than a half dozen fish were taken in a haul. Improved seines will be used this season, some of which are now in the course of construction, and which will be patented. Each porpoise was estimated to be worth $20 per head when nothing but the blubber and skin was utilized, but now that the flesh is in demand and an extra fine oil is extracted from the head, it is said that they will be worth more than double that amount. When it is stated that the Cape May Company realized $3,740 from an outlty of $1,000 last season in five weeks time, it will readily be seen what a profit there is in porpoise fishing.—*Philadelphia Times.*

American Beef for Egypt.—The Chicago *Daily News* says that Armour & Co., of that city, have received an order from the British Government for 5,000,000 cans of meat for the army in Egypt, and that it will require 70,000 cattle to execute the requisition. Whether the amount stated is or is not exact, there is no reason to doubt the general correctness of the statement; and this is an illustration of the necessity, real or supposed, of the European Powers to keep in preparation for war, involving immense burdens upon the people; and that in the meantime these burdens are not becoming any less onerous.

It is not at all improbable that some of this meat is destined for India, while at any rate a demonstration of England is to be made in aid of Afghanistan. Sup- Russia aimply stands still there, these rations will either be given to Afghanistan or held as a supply, in either event bought and paid for only to be used or wasted without any pecuniary return. The present peace is only less expensive than war.

"A WONDERFUL CURE."

"What's that black figure agin the white snow?" asked Mrs. Getchey, fitting on her far-sighted specs, as she sat at the window upon a threatening Monday morning.

"*That!*" said Aurilla Ann. "Why, that's Mr. Dorking a hanging out the clothes!"

"Mr. Dorking!" repeated Mrs. Getchey. "Why, where's Mariar?"

Her daughter-in-law, Aurilla Ann, indulged in a short, snorting laugh.

"Up stairs in bed, I calculate," said she.

"Sick?" said Mrs. Getchey, in accents of concern.

"No more'n I am!" said Aurilla Ann, shaking the table cloth out of the buttery window, so that the long legged Brahma fowls might have the benefit of any stray crumbs which might be going. "Cranky, that's all. She always was as odd as Dick's hatband."

"Eh?"

Mrs. Getchey, a Western woman, was evidently universal in local allusions.

"Don't you know?" said Aurilla Ann, with a chuckle. "Dick's hatband, that went half way around, and tied in the middle!"

"Oh!" said Mrs. Getchey. "But Mariar Dorking used to be as smart, stirring a woman as ever I see."

"She's took a notion t'other way, of late," said Aurilla Ann. "I declare, I never in all my life felt as sorry as I do for Daniel Dorking. He's a dretful peaceable, good tempered man, and Mariar treats him real mean. He does all the work of the house himself, even to the washing and ironing, because Mariar chooses to fancy herself sick; and I jest wish you could see the poor man's shirts! Besides, there's the mill to see arter, and the farm work, though of course that last ain't so heavy this time o' year. But it is too much for one man, let alone the worry of it."

"Ain't they able to hire no help?" said Mrs. Getchey, who had fallen back on her knitting work.

"Why, of course they be!" Aurilla Ann made answer. "But Mariar won't have no help about the house."

"That's rather hard on Daniel, ain't it?" said Mrs. Getchey.

"Well, I should think so," replied her son's wife, piling fresh knots of wood under the wash boiler, preparatory to her Monday's work.

While the neighbor who, unconsciously to himself, was the subject of so much solicitude among the surrounding families, hung out his last wet and flapping sheet, securing it by a battered clothes pin, and hastened, with blue nose and frozen fingers, into the house.

"Maria!" he spoke, up the stairway, which wound around and around like a wooden corkscrew—"Maria?"

"Well?" sighed a mournful voice.

"Shan't I make ye a little buttered toast?"

"I don't care for no buttered toast," returned the funereal strains.

"Or fry ye an egg? Do try an egg, Maria—with a shaving o' bacon and some coffee! Ye must eat, Maria, or ye'll break down. For my sake, Maria, eat something."

Only a sigh was the response.

But Daniel Dorking made the coffee, and fried the little slice of bacon, with its accompanying eggs, speedily carrying the tray up stairs, where he opened the door by means of a gentle impetus with his foot.

Maria occupied the best room in the house, that very evident.

A rag carpet, woven in gay maroon and yellow stripes, covered the floor; a cheerful wood fire blazed in the chimney; the window was curtained with Turkey red; and Mrs. Dorking, propped up on a pile of feather pile of feather pillows, was surrounded with a variety of devotional books, a camphor bottle, and a fan.

'The washin' is all out, Mara," said poor little Mr. Dorking; "and I've wiped up the floor, and set the kettle o' vegetables back, where it'll simmer and not burn. And now I'll jest step over to the mill."

"And leave me all alone, Daniel?" said his wife, lugubriously.

"The mill has got to be seen to, now that Elib Johnson has gone on his weddin' trip," said Dorking. "And a man can't be in two places at once, Maria, ye know."

'Oh, well, it don't matter,' said Mrs. Dorking, with a melancholy sniff. 'I'm only a poor creetur, I shan't bother nobody very long.'

'Hev a little more bacon, Maria?' soothed her husband.

But Mrs. Dorking, who had already eaten enough bacon for a working man, both the fried eggs, a slice of bread and butter, and drank about a pint of coffee, shook her head' and fell back on 'Hervey's Meditations Among the Tombs.'

'I won't be gone long,' said Daniel, cheerfully. 'And I'll fetch a bit o' fresh meat to cook for dinner. P'raps you'd fancy a stead or a chop. Salt meat's gettin' sort o' monotonous.'

But Maria declined to notice this remark at all, and poor Daniel crept away, believing himself a heartless poltroon, and his wife a persecuted angel.

'I don't see how on earth I'm goin' to get along this way,' said he. 'Them clothes is friz as stiff as boards, and ought to be took in and dried round the stove; and the chickens ain't been fed, and the soft soap's sp'llin', and the apples need to be picked over, and the potatoes is all sprouting down cellar, and my stockings is full of holes, cobble them as I will, and Maria won't hear to no hired help. And my neuralgy was pretty bad last night. I'm most afeared I'm going to break down. I've half a mind to go over and talk to Getchey's folks about it.'

It was just a week afterward that the the younger Mrs. Getchey made her appearance in the bedroom of the melancholy Mrs. Dorking.

'How are you feeling to-day?' she asked, in the carefully modulated accents of sympathy.

Mrs. Dorking shook her head backward and forward among the pillows with closed eyes.

'I'm mis'able, thankee,' she said.

'It must be a comfort to you having Abby Jane here,' said Mrs. Getchey, seating herself in the splint bottomed arm chair beside the bed.

'Having who?' said Mrs. Dorking, opening her eyes widely.

'Why, Abby Jane—the young woman your husband's got down stairs to help with the housework, you know,' explained Mrs. Getchey.

Mrs. Dorking sat up in bed.

'A young woman,' she repeated, 'to help with the housework?'

Mrs. Getchey nodded.

'Dan'l wasn't going to say nothing about it to you,' said she. 'He calculated it would only fret and worry you. But he found he could not get along and do everything himself. And Abby Jane's right smart. I jest wish you could see how white the clothes is out on the lines. And how nice she has scoured up the kitchen tins and bleached the old curtains and polished the brass candlesticks' She is a one to turn off work, now I tell you!

"Well!" ejaculated Mrs. Dorking.

'She is a baking pies now,' said Mrs. Getchey; 'dried apple, with plenty of fennel seeds; and pumpkin, and a cranberry tart for Elder Swift. Elder Swift is to be here to tea, and he's dreadful partial to cranberry tarts and short cake.'

Mrs. Dorking turned very red in the face.

'Inviting company, be they?' said she; 'and cooking a lot of things in my own house, and never consulting me' Him and his hired gal, indeed!'

'Dan'l calculated you was too feeble to be bothered,' said Mrs. Getchey, consolingly.

'I ain't so feeble as he would like to make out that I be!' muttered Mrs. Dorking. 'I was a thinking a spell ago bout setting up a little while. Jest hand me my stockings, will you, Aurilla Ann?'

'I would not try to set up,' said Aurilla Ann; 'you ain't able.'

'Yes, I be!' snapped the hypochondriac. 'Who is the best judge of my feelings, you or me? What sort of a looking gal is this that is bossing my kitchen while I'm in bed?'

'As pretty as a pink,' said Mrs. Getchey; 'cheeks as red as peonies hair s black as a coal; and she steps off as light as a thistledown.'

'Humph!' said Mrs. Dorking. 'Give me my double gownd, Aurilla Ann. I mean to see arter this business myself; and if Daniel Dorking thinks I'm going to put up with such treatment as this—'

'Better take my arm,' suggested Mrs. Getchey.

But the late invalid impatiently rejected her offered assistance.

'Lemme alone!' said she; 'I can walk' as well as ever I could. Why shouldn't I?

And Mrs. Dorking went down stairs into the sitting room, where her spouse sat very close to a pretty young woman, both engaged in examining the pages of a 'Universal Atlas.'

Mr. Daniel's hand rest familiarly on the pretty girl's shoulder, and the pretty girl's braids of black hair were close to Daniel's own iron gray locks.

'Daniel!' almost shrieked Mrs. Dorking, 'I am astonished at you, that I be!'

Daniel Dorking started up, with an exclamation of surprise; the atlas fell from the pretty girl's knee.

'Why,' cried the farmer, 'it is Maria!'

'Yes, it is Maria!' enunciated Mrs. Dorking; 'and about the last person in the world that you wanted to see, I guess!'

But, to her surppise, Daniel Dorking's face relaxed none of its beaming cheeriness.

The pretty girl, instead of fleeing guiltily from the room, came forward with outstretched had.

'Won't you kiss me, Maria?' said she.

'It is Jenny,' said Daniel, 'my youngest sister, Abigail Jane, from the old farm at home.

I wrote to her how bad off we were here, and she is come, bless her dear little heart, to stay all with us. We was going to surprise you, as soon as you felt a little particle better. But we did not expect any such good luck as your coming down stairs yourself, did we Jenny?'

'No, indeed!' smiled the pretty girl. 'But now that you are here, Maria, we will make you *so* comfortable!'

Mrs. Dorking now turned to Mrs. Getchey.

'You never told me she was Daniel's sister, from Vermont,' said she.

'You never gave me time,' said Aurilla Ann, with an odd sparkle under her eye-lashes.

That was the way in which Mrs. Daniel Dorking was beguiled down stairs; and she never 'took to her bed' again.

But neither was she ever known to admit that she was fanciful and foolish. No, no! Mrs. Daniel Dorking was not to caught in that trap. She always alluded to that season as 'the time of my dreadful illness'' and the doctor called it 'a wonderful cure,' and sent in a big bill.

'I guess we were the true doctors!' thought Mrs. Getchey and Jenny Dorking archly at each other.—*Helen Forest Graves.*

ABOUT THERMOMETERS.

'Thermometers are curious instruments,' said a dealer who was recently interviewed by a reporter. 'Sometimes we find one that is all right at certain points and at others it will vary several degrees.'

'What causes the variations?'

'The irregularities of the tube. They are frequently imperfect. At some point the tube may be too large, and when the mercury rises to that point it is depressed too much. The tubes have to be seasoned. This requires a year or two. Glass changes almost like wood. When it is new it expands, contracts and warps almost as badly as green wood. Frequently people come in and tell me that their thermometers registered fifteen or twenty degrees below zero when in fact it was only ten or twelve degrees below. All cheap thermometers vary more or less.'

'Where are the best thermometers made?'

'In London. There are two manufactories in this country, one at New Lebanon, N. Y., and the other at Rochester. The imported thermometers are too expensive for general use.'

'How are they made?'

'The tube is blown into the size wanted, the top being left open.. The bulb is heated to expel the air and while hot is inverted in a cup of mercury. As the tube cools the mercury is drawn up into the tube. The open end is then closed up and the tube placed on a scale. It is put into water of a known temperature and the point to which the mercury rises is marked. A number of tests of this sort are made before the instrument is placed on the market.'

'How can you tell whether our thermometers are accurate?'

'There is at Harvard University a place for testing thermometers. They are carefully examined at various temperatures and any variation is marked. A certificate is given with every thermometer examined.

THE HORSESHOE SUPRSTITION.

The origin of the horseshoe superstition has never been satisfactorily explained. Among the theories offered that contained in the following is among the possibilities: The hosershoe of old was held to be of special service as a security against the attack of evil spirits. The virtue may have been assigned, perhaps, by the rule of contraries, from it being a thing incompatible with the cloven foot of the Evil One; or from the rude resemblance which the horseshoe bears to the rays of glory, which, in ancient pictures, were made to surround the heads of saints and angels, or, finally, from some notion of its purity, acquired by its passing through the fire. This latter superstition receives some countenance from the method resorted to for the cure of horses that had become vicious, or afflicted by any distemper which village farriery did not understand; such disease was invariably attributed to witchcraft, and the mode of cure seems to imply the belief that the imperfect purification by fire, of the shoe which the animol wore, had afforded an inlet to malevolent influences. Accordingly the horse was led into the smithy, the door was closed and barred, the shoes were taken off and placed in the fire, and the witch or warlock was speedily under the necessity of removing the spell under which the animal suffered.

Sailors are, for the most part, careful to have a horseshoe nailed to the mizzenmast, or somewhere on the deck near midships, for the protection of the vessel. The Chinese have their tombs built in the shape of a horseshoe, which custom is very curious, as it may be fairly regarded as a branch of the superstition long. prevalent among ourselves.—*Horseshoer and Hardware Journal.*

Sewing with Hair.—It often happens that there is a small, cleanly cut place in a bolt of goods. It may not be known until after a garment has been cut. But when it is discovered the tailor cannot afford to throw the piece away. He simply calls on his wife for several strands of hair, hands them to the best skilled workman in the shop and bids him mend the rent. He uses a very fine needle, and does his work so perfectly that it is never known that the cloth was cut. I once knew a tailor who got into a peck of trouble from having cut the buttonholes on the wrong sides of a costly coat. He finally overcame the difficulty by mending them with his wife's hair. Once upon a time I cut out and had made a fine cloth coat, which was discovered before being sent home to have a defect in it which could not be remedied without sticking in a piece of cloth the size of a ten cent silver piece. After puzzling over it for half a day I secured a sharp, tubular steel instrument, used in cutting gun wads. With this I cut out the defect in the cloth, fitted a piece in the hole taken from a scrap of the same material and sewed it with hair. Of course I was careful to have the nap run right. It was so perfectly done that no one ever discovered it.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The way to get to sleep is not by repeating verses, or staring at nothing but blank darkness, or counting, but by not thinking at all. For instance, as the mind takes up a train of thought it should be instantly recalled. It will, of course, directly settle upon something else; again recall it. In fact, do not meditate at all. There is nothing tiresome about this process; on the contrary, it is rather amusing, and a person who first tries it will be surprised to find how soon he will begin to lose himself. As the mind puts out feelers, it is to be constantly patted down, and in an exceedingly short time will withdraw itself like a tired child and go to sleep.—*Boston Globe.*

The Bucks County Gazette.

JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.

OFFICE CORNER RADCLIFFE AND WALNUT STS.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

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THURSDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 2, '85

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS. THE GAZETTE will be pleased to receive at all times communications upon current topics. Anonymous communications however cannot be noticed. In all cases the writer's name is required, (not for publication) as a guarantee of good faith.

—The threatened invasion of cholera to the United States this year is stirring up the officials in the cities to a better appreciation of the fact that cleanliness is the best safeguard against diseases of that nature. Filth and cholera are joined hand in hand, and foul cess-pools, stinking garbage and polluted water are breeders of disease.

Vigorous measures should be taken to remove all attractions existing in Bristol for the propogation of disease. There is no health officer in Bristol. There should be one with a sufficient salary attached to ensue prompt and efficent work. The Sanitary committee of Council should not be expected to spend its time in seeing that the work of purification is properly attended to. Its members have their own business to look after, and could not accomplish what one who would give his undivided time and skill could do.

It may be objected that there will not be enough funds to do the work desired. It would be better, if such is the case, to postpone the repairs of the streets for another year, and until we first have cleaned up the byways and alleys that are now receptacles of filth. The repairs can wait without serious detriment to the prosperity of Bristol, but the health of the town should be the first consideration.

—Middleboro, Mass., is laughing over a recent attempt of a boy, age sixteen, to marry a lady of thirty-seven. A minister refused to marry them without a licence; and the youth could not get one without his father's leave. So he took his bride-elect and started for Rhode Island, where no marriage licence is required. Before they reached the border an officer overtook and arrested the boy, who was brought home. The lady returned to her friends.

—There is no financial nonsense about the Presbyterian pastor at Palmyra, Mo. On the first day of each month he draws his check upon the bank for his monthly salary in advance, and the bank regularly honors the check and charges it up to the deacons, who are personally responsible for the salary. Thus no delay or default in paying the subscriptions can affect him.

—A French writer states that the vibrations caused by a moving railway train a mile distant may make the use of delicate astronomical instruments impossible for the time being. It is suggested that advantage might be taken of this fact by railroad companies to detect the approach of trains in time to avoid possible collisions.

—Grace F. Coolidge, a well-known contributor to the *Youths' Companion*, *Wide Awake* and *St. Nicholas*, has begun in the *Philadelphia Weekly Press* a department devoted to amusements for the home, social clubs, church entertainments, etc. This feature is meeting with great favor.

—The pending war in Central America is not by any means a new thing, as the scheme of Barrios, the Gautemalian dictator, has been well know in those countries for the past ten years, during the most of which time he had concontrived te secure the control of Honduras and San Salvador.

—Children of school age must be remarkably scarce in some sections of New Hampshire, judging from the following, taken from a Boston paper: In Warner there is one school district which contains but one pupil, four districts have but two pupils each, and two have only six between them.

—Aspinwall, Panama, has been burned by the revolutionists and there is danger of the massacre of all American residents. A special meeting of the Cabinet at Washington has resulted in the announcement that every precaution will be taken to protect the lives and property of Americans.

The acerage of Winter wheat in Kansas and Western Missouri is 20 per cent less than last year, and in large wheat counties the report is "poor," "very poor." Reports from Southern Nebraska are more encouraging. Warm rains will improve the prospects.

—Secretary Lamar was visited a few days ago by a gentleman, who said to him as he shook hands: "I am not after any office, Mr. Secretary, and want to ask no favors." "You are, sir," replied the Secretary, "like a bottle of rosewater in an ocean of brine."

—The business men of New York are well pleased by the appointment of Mr. Pearson as postmaster. Mr. Pearson is an efficient Republican official and Mr. Cleveland made no mistake in reappointing him.

—The death of General U. S. Grant, if it has not taken place at the time of our going to press, may be expected at any moment. The news in this mornings' newspapers give no hopes of his living beyond a very short period of time.

—The story of Mrs. Garfield's alleged betrothal is indignantly denied by her friends. The lady herself regards the statement an insult.

—Governor Pattison has reappointed Rev. E. E. Higbee as superintendent of Public Instruction.

—New York dentists are using cocaine in order to render the filling of teeth a painless operation.

SKATING RINKS IN BUCKS COUNTY.

A Doylestown correspondent writes to the Germantown *Telegraph*: "Nearly every town that has any pretensions to progress in Bucks county has gone into the roller skating business, with the exception of Newtown. That community cannot long remain comfortable in this frigid isolation. In Bristol and Doylestown the enterprise seems successful. In Doylestown as elsewhere public opinion was divided upon the subject. Men got red in the face talking about the hopeless wickedness of running around miscellaneously on a wooden floor on little wooden wheels. Some of our best citizens who waxed wroth at the imputation of a tendency toward this form of rascality are now thoroughly steeped in sin and are to be found rushing about this Doylestown rink every night like paper men in a gale of wind. The rink had not been running a week before it became a pet institution with many of our most sedate citizens. Some of those who declaimed against the rink in the morning were caught in the rink the same evening. At this writing anybody that has not dropped in is regarded as having missed one of the elements of a liberal education. To the healthy man there is a good deal of fun at the rink. The exercise may twist the spine like a corkscrew, it may make big joints and big ankles; it may once in five thousand times lay the foundation of a courtship that may grow into the calamity of marriage. But the mass of the community seem to like the amusement either as participants or diverted spectators, and that settles the matter. The possible evils are reduced to a minimum in a small community like Doylestown, where everybody knows everybody. Any laxity of management would close the building instantly by the complete withdrawal of patronage. It is difficult to find reasons to urge against a well managed skating rink that do not apply to all social assemblies. Some years ago many good people looked reflective and sad when the girls began to go out on the ponds in Winter to skate. In a little while these men began to encourage the girls to go. How often has it happened in this world's history that the sin of to-day becomes the virtue of tomorrow.

EDITOR GAZETTE.—Allow me to make the following corrections: In the article referring to the "Methodist Conference" in your issue of last week, the types made me say that 200 ministers are members of this body, whereas the membership of the Philadelphia Conference is 258 ministers.

The reappointment of Rev W. M. Ridgway as pastor of the church here is received with great pleasure by the congregation. He has been tendered a most cordial reception.
J. S. Cook.

Some interesting discoveries have been made in Florida by Prof. Lawrence Johnson of the United States Geological Survey. Just south of Alachua county line he found several specimens and skeletons of animals which relatively belong to a not far distant period. In piles, and somewhat mixed, there were the remains of a mastodon, two or three specimens of the rhinoceros, a large stag, a camel, fully as large as the Arabian camel, but in structure more allied to the llama; also a tapir very much like the South American tapir which lives in swampy places; two teeth of some carnivorous animal allied to the tiger and panther, one set of teeth and bones of a hippopotamus, several crocodiles or alligators, and innumerable other bones not identified. Apparently the territory south of Alachua was at one time a large fresh water lake.

—There is a five-year-old girl near Weedsport, N. Y, who is addicted to the use of tobacco. When between one and two years of age tobacco smoke was blown into milk and given her as a remedy for colic. It proved effective, but created an uncontrollable desire for tobacco, and by various subterfuges the child has ever since found means to gratifying her craving for the weed. As a result of the habit a sickly pallor has spread over her face, her health has become impaired, and possibly her life may be sacrificed. All efforts to cure her of the desire have failed. She starts up in her sleep and begs for tobacco to satisfy her cravings.

PARLOR CARS SUPERSEDING HOTELS.—The people who have had the most agreeable experience of winter travel in the South this season are those who have adopted that latest luxury of American travel—the private car. Florida for the past few weeks has been full of such cars of every variety and pattern—Woodruff buffet cars, Mann boudoir cars, Pullman hotel cars, private saloon cars of railroad potentates and cars of all kinds adapted to the requirements of daily life and transportation. They have been seen on side tracks and in railroad yards, in every direction, filled with gay and luxury loving people, a cheerful smoke ascending from the culinary department of each, and the ground about littered with plentiful remains of the banana and the orange and other attributes of the climate and of the well-stocked larder within. With a good cook, a waiter and a porter, a party may travel in this with infinite comfort, and, strange as it may seem, at a less expense than is involved in the ordinary method. There is no transferring of baggage from train to hotel, no harsh contrast or variety of regimen from city to city or at wayside dining rooms, and everything leans in the direction of ease and wholesomeness.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—When the new roads in the Yellowstone Valley are completed the tourists can then make a circuit of 110 miles in comfortable coaches running on good roads, with new glimpses of scenery the whole distance.

—Thirteen thousand donkeys, mules and horses were consumed as food in Paris last year, and the Academie de Medicine has awarded a prize to an essayist who advocates a more general usa of such diet.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

The theory of Prof. Tyndall recognizes three principal hues in sea-waves—blue, green and yellow. Solid particles held in the water act as minute mirrors reflecting the light which penetrates the liquid. The rays which are sent out after having traversed only a thin stratum of water preserve their yellow parts; but if the reflections are attenuated, the water appears green, and if they do not exist at all, the sea being clear and free from the muddy matters, the color is deep blue. In an indigo sea the crests of waves will appear green on account of their lack of thickness. Seaweed, animalcules and other local or accidental causes may have much influence on the color of the water.'

Adanson found trees of the baobob species in Africa which he computed to be 5150 years old, and DeCandolle has reported the deciduous cypress of Mexico to reach a still greater age. The oldest individual specimen of any species—in fact, the oldest living thing upon the globe—is probably the cypress of Santa Maria del Tule, in the Mexican State of Oaxaca. If estimates of tree ages are to be relied upon, the life of this venerable forest monarch may have spanned the whole period of written history. At last accounts it was still growing, and in 1851, when Humboldt saw it, it measured 42 feet in diameter, 146 in circumference, and 282 feet between the extremities of two opposite branches.

The temperature of British waters is to be studied with reference to its influence on the fisheries. The Duke of Edinburgh is interested in the investigation, which he considers a most important one.

Lady amateurs appear to be taking an active part in astronomical and microscopical work in Great Britain.

The absence in infants of any marked preference for either hand has led to the supposition that right handedness is merely a fashion, in which all are trained, but if so it is a very ancient and very nearly universal fashion. The evidence of all ages points to it as general among all races. From the time of Aristotle philosophical attempts—none entirely satisfactory—have been made to account for this peculiarity of mankind. Prof. Buchanan, of Glasgow, has thought it, as well as the equally old and prevalent custom of carrying burdens on the left shoulder, to be due to lack of symmetry of the body, a larger lung and the liver causing the right side to be heavier than the left, and inducing greater muscular development of the right limbs. Another theory is founded on the fact that the brain is composed of two hemispheres, which work the muscles cross-wise, so that disease or weakness of a hemisphere affects the whole opposite side of the body. Gratiolet and Broca have found that the lobes of the left side of the brain are larger than those of the right, indicating that more nervous energy is directed to the right side of the body than to the left. This may be the cause of right-handedness—or it may be an effect of it.

Specimens of pods and seeds which take the place of soap in China were exhibited by Mr. F. B. Forbes at a recent meeting of the Linnean Society of London. He stated that for ordinary cleansing purposes an impure earthy soda and a lye made from wood ashes are employed, while the leaves of two plants (botanically known as *Hibiscus syriacus*, and *Gingko biloba*) are occasionally used on the head. The favorite substance, however, seems to be the "feitsaoton" or "fat black beans." The roasted pods are used for washing clothes as well as for bathing, and women cleanse their heads with the seeds. Pods of *Gieditschia sinensis* (known to the Chinese as 'tso-chio") are boiled to prepare a washing infusion also much employed.

A new French apparatus, called the cylindrograph, is designed to photograph at a single operation a wide sweep of the adjacent country. The instrument consists of a camera of semi-circle form, with a small lens in the centre, which moves on an axis. The dark slide is of some material which will bend, and when a view is to be taken the lens is turned upon the centre from one side of the landscape to the other. The panoramic pictures thus secured are sufficiently good to serve surveying, military and other purposes.

The Seismological Society of Japan has suggested the use of the surrounding telegraph-stations as a means of warning the inhabitants of Tokio or Yokohama of the approach of an earthquake. A shock at one of these stations could be made to complete an electric circuit and fire a gun in either of the two cities, thus giving notice to the citizens from two to six minutes before the arrival of the earthquake, and enabling them to extinguish their fires and remove many valuables

A remarkable phenomenon of the North of England is there known as the helm wind. A late description states that it blows out of clouds which collect on the Pennine range of mountains, and makes a rushing noise like the roar of a heavy sea breaking upon a rocky shore. Its lifting force is so great that it sometimes overturns vehicles, and takes animals off their feet. It prevails chiefly in the Carlisle district, and is seldom felt at a greater distance than seven miles from its apparent place of origin.

To the many uses of glycerine another has been added by Surgeon-Major Cotter, in India. He has found that painting with glycerine removes the dryness of the tongue which causes enteric fever patients much wakefulness and suffering.

Before the Linnean Society, of London, Mr. A. Tylor has sought to prove that plants have a dim sort of intelligence, and are able, at least, to exert as much voluntary power as certain lowly organized animals. One proof of this is the plants' avoidance of obstacles—placed artificially in their way—by bending aside before touched.

—At Brocton, Mass., Friday, Luther A. Sears was arrested on a charge of having brutally treated his children. Among other acts of cruelty it is alleged that he inserted red hot wires into his children's ears by way of punishment,

—The *Art Interchange* of March 26th contains a beautiful landscape study in color, intended to decorate a mantelpiece. It is a scene in early spring, with apple blossoms in bloom. There are no figures in it, simply trees and grass, and it is a most charming sketch. Among the illustrations, in black and white, are a head called "Night," with decorative border; a bird and butterfly design for fan decoration; an excellent embroidery pattern of poppies for sofa pillow; a useful table showing what mineral colors will mix; designs of daisies and grasses for small souvenir cards; a pattern of Scotch larch for plate, plaque or box-cover ornamentation, and two Japanesque designs for embroidered napkin corners. The text includes an excellent practical article on Painting in Pastel; a description of piano and table scarfs; hints as to the use of natural flowers in decoration; some notes on couching in embroidery; inexpensive and home-made dressing table and chairs; articles on artistic house furnishing; hints on crayon drawing; composition of figures and landscapes; uses to which birch bark is put; fan painting; decorations for terraline vases; oil colors for apple blossoms; decoration for lamp mat; apple blossoms in mineral colors, and many other subjects of interest to art students. Price, 15 cents. Published by William Whitlock, 140 Nassau Street, New York.

—Kangarooing is the most interesting sport in Australia, and is one of the most exciting in the world. Large meets are organized, parties of from twenty to thirty joining in these haunts. They ride to the kangaroo grounds, and as soon as an animal is sighted the two dogs are released, and the horses are given their heads. If the Australian horse is well up in his business, and if you let him take you, instead of your trying to take him, he will carry you safely, avoiding trees and underbrush. A good strong kangaroo will give you a long chase, and very often the dogs cannot follow him. In this case, when the horseman gets up to the kangaroo he takes off his stirrup and strap and knocks the animal over the head, which effectually stuns him. He is then killed and skinned. The hind quarters are given to the dogs. It is good enough for eating, but too strong to be palatable to those of delicate taste. The tail, on the contrary, is considered delicious when made into soup. The average size of a kangaroo is about 3½ feet high, but the old man kangaroo is often 6 feet, and is very fierce when cornered, he has even been known to rip men open with a single blow from one of his hind legs.

—A London paper announces that Herr Rudolph Kalb, whose theory of earthquakes has for some years been much discussed in scientific circles, and whose predictions have frequently been substantiated by events, has just promulgated a new theory with reference to choke damp in mines. He says that explosions coincide for the most part with earthquakes, and he predicts a very critical state of things shortly, when, he says, the greatest caution should be observed in mines. The next dates when he anticipates danger are the 30th of March, the 12th of June, and the 12th of July. So far as the first of these dates is concerned the prediction has been verified, earthquakes causing more or less damage having occurred on that day in the south of Spain.

—For the last twenty years one of the most regular applicants for a letter at the Bath (Me.) Post Office has been a man wearing a blue army coat, who is upward of 75 years of age. He has hardly missed a day during this time. He is expecting his papers giving him a pension. He enlisted in 1864, the last of the war, and only went to Augusta, where he claims he contracted what is known as the "straw rheumatism," and immediately at the close of the war applied for a pension. He is "living in hope," as every day he has an idea that the papers will arrive. He makes a scanty living by repairing umbrellas, and people assist him in many ways.

—The *Art Amateur* for April contains attractive designs for a dessert plate, (pansies), and a cup and saucer (parennial flax), repousse brass work (peacock), embroidery and jewelry. The frontispiece represents a pleasing group of recent sculpture by Theo. Baur. An article on D. Ridgway Knight is copiously illustrated by clever drawings from his pencil, and there is a page of sketches from the French Water Color Exhibition for fan decoration. "Crayon Portraiture" is an article of especial value to amateurs, and the practical departments are, as usual, richly filled. Price, 35 cents. Montague Marks, Publisher, 23 Union Square, New York.

—Robert C. Taylor, a well known farmer of Pemberton, N. J., committed suicide Monday by cutting his throat. Despondency is assigned as the cause.

—The Newfoundland seal fishery is a great success, the first steamers of the season, which arrived at St. John's Monday, bringing 35,000 seals, valued at $80,000.

—Miss Becky Jones, who has been imprisoned in Ludlow street jail, New York since May last because of her refusal to answer certain questions in a will case, was liberated Friday morning under a decision of the Supreme Court, which holds that her refusal to answer questions was legal and proper.

☞"A continual dropping on a very rainy day and a contentious women are alike" No wonder, poor souls, they are such slaves to head ache. One twenty-five cents spent for a bottle of Salvation Oil will restore harmony in the household.

—Coffee as a beverage was invented in Abysinia, whence it migrated to Persia in 875, thence to Arabia and Egypt before the beginning of the fifteenth century.

☞In Holland, Mich., C. J. Doesbury publishes the *News*, and in its columns strongly recommends Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for coughs, colds, sore throat, catarrh and asthma.

☞At Goforth's, 66 Mill street, can be found pure teas, coffees, spices, &c.

—The importance of wholesome potable water for cities is shown in Vienna. Since the introduction into that city of water drawn from the Styrian Alps a constant and very considerable decrease has been observed in stomach and intestinal troubles, and cases of typhus fever have become rare.

☞A pure and reliable medicine.—A compound fluid extract of roots, leaves, barks and berries is Burdock's Blood Bitters. They cure all diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys.

—The only international street railroad in the world is in this country. It connects Paso Del Norte, Mexico, with El Paso, Texas.

—There are twenty ways of cooking a potato and three hundred and sixty-five ways of cooking an egg.

☞That slight cold you think so little of may prove the forerunner of a complaint that may be fatal. Avoid this result by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, the best of known remedies for colds, coughs, catarrhs, bronchitis, incipient consumption, and all other throat and lung diseases.

—A large cave has been discovered under the site selected for a new court house at Knoxville, Tenn.

☞"How are we ever going to get through our spring and summer's work? We are all run down, tired out before it begins." So say many a farmer's family. We answer, go to your druggist and pay five dollars for six bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This is just the medicine you need, and will pay compound interest on the investment.

—It is rumored in Fargo, Dakota, that the Fenian organizations in the Northwest are making active attempts to aid the Riel raiders in their opposition to the Dominion government

☞AN OPEN, FRANK LETTER.—It is by no means strange that Dr David Kennedy should have received the following letter. By reading it you will see in one minute why its writer could recommend it.—[ED.] Mr. J. W. Horner, travelling agent for Ambach, Burgander & Co., Baltimore, Md., says: "My head felt bad and I was suffering from indigestion. A trial of 'Favorite Remedy' made me feel like a new man. I cheerfully recommend it to all needing a medicine of the kind."

☞EXTRACT FROM A PRIVATE LETTER.—Regarding Dr. David Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy," the writer, Prof. A. B. Chandler, Principal of the Academy, Brookhaven, Miss., says: "I suffered from torpidity of the Liver and Bowels and Paralysis. I used the 'Favorite Remedy' for two months, and am now able to use my side, which for a long time had been like a piece of dead flesh. My general health was never better than at present."

☞THE BEAUTY OF YOUTH.—No matter how handsome of stalwart a young man may be otherwise, nothing can make up for a partially bad head. Shining talents are attractive, but a shining poll is not. The cause may be sickness or anything else, yet Parker's Hair Balsam will stop the loss of the hair and start a new growth of glossy and soft hair so quickly as to surprise you—restoring the original color at the same time. Not a dye, not oily, delicately perfumed. Only standard 50 cent dressing.

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CONSUMPTION.

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This is an entirely new and original work just published, and is the joint production of 20 of our greatest living authors, including *Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Rose Terry Cooke, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Marion Harland, Mary A. Livermore, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Louise Chandler Moulton, Mary Clemmer, Lucy Larcom* and 11 other well known authors. These TWENTY distinguished writers here give for the first time, the complete history of the Lives and Deeds of 30 famous American women, most of whom are now living, whose lives have never before been written, and they tell how they have won their way from obscurity to fame and glory. For Thrilling Interest, Romantic Story, Spicy Humor, and Tender Pathos, this grand book is without a peer. The *Christian Advocate* says: "*This splendid book certainly is one of the very best and choicest subscription-books we have ever seen.*" It is splendidly illustrated with full-page engravings, besides many superb portraits from special photographs.

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AGENTS! This grand book is now out-selling all others 10 to 1. Ministers, Editors, Critics, etc., unqualifiedly endorse it and wish it Godspeed. We have many lady agents who have sold over 200 in their respective townships. We want a few good agents—men or women—in this vicinity at once. We give *Extra Terms* and *pay freight*. Now is the time to make money. ☞Our Circulars, giving *Special Terms, Extracts, etc., sent free*. Correspondence invited. Address A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.

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No. 54 Dorrance Street,
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Carpets! Carpets!

FOR THE

SPRING SALES,

at prices that are astonishingly low, and that will satisfy buyers that there is no need for them to go outside of our own town to be suited.

FIVE FRAME BODY BRUSSELS,

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At 50, 62, 65, 75, 90 and $1.00 per yard.

EXTRA SUPER ALL WOOL INGRAIN,

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EXTRA SUPER INGRAINS,

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ALL WOOL INGRAIN at 50c. yard.

INGRAINS, in all grades, from 25 cents per up.

WOOL STRIPE RAG CARPETS.

HALL AND STAIR CARPETS,

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MATTINGS! MATTINGS! MATTINGS!

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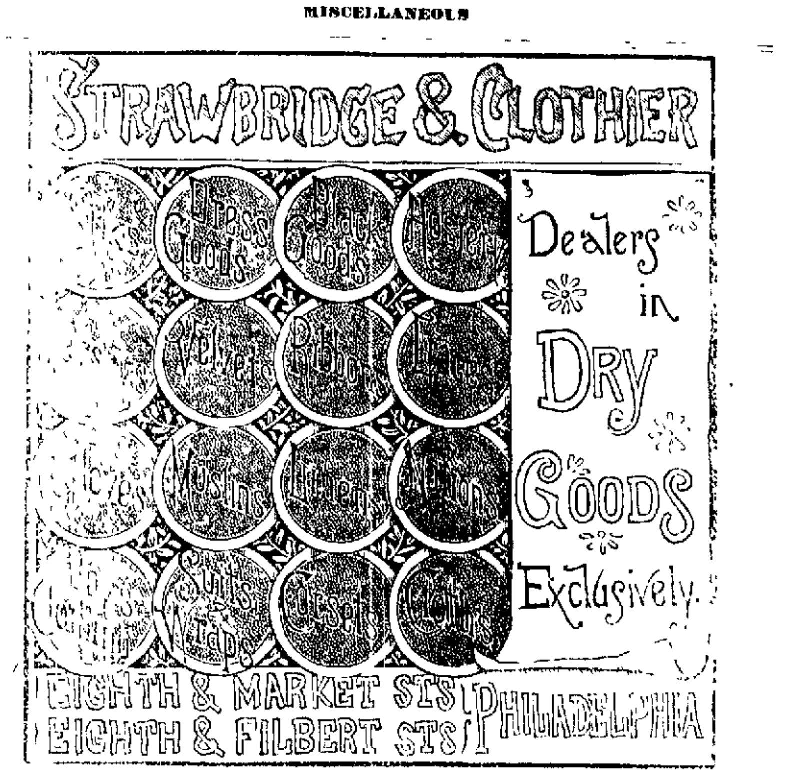

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From our own Looms! Special designs and colorings and the largest variety in the city; first quality only, and made expressly for our retail trade.
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Prices as a rule much lower than city parties who make a specialty of Trusses.

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The above is an exact representation of the HARDEN HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER. It is the cheapest and best, lasting forever, unaffected by either heat or cold. Price $10 per dozen. WRIGHT & KRAFT, Sole Agents, Bristol, Pa.

Farmers, if your barn should be struck by lightning, you can save it every time by having one or two dozen of HARDEN'S HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS. Always new at hand and ready for instant use, by simply throwing in the flames, which they immediately smother. $10 per dozen. WRIGHT & KRAFT, Sole Agents, Bristol Pa.

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Parlor Stoves, Double Heaters, Cook Stoves, Ranges, Portable Heaters, High Art Stoves, and Embossed Stove Boards, and Bread Boxes, Tin Pitchers, Paper Wash Basins, Galvanized Waiters, Argot Ware, Knives, Forks and Spoons.

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BONDS AND STOCKS
of all kinds bought and sold

United States Bonds
EXCHANGED FOR OTHER SECURITIES

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.
WASHINGTON, December 10, 1884.

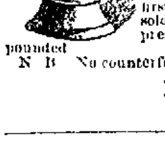
Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE FARMERS' NATIONAL BANK OF BUCKS COUNTY," in the Borough of Bristol, in the county of Bucks and State of Pennsylvania has complied with all the provisions of the "Act of Congress to enable National Banking Associations to extend their corporate existence and for other purposes," approved July 12, 1882.

Now, therefore I, HENRY W. CANNON, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE FARMERS' NATIONAL BANK OF BUCKS COUNTY," in the Borough of Bristol, in the county of Bucks, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to have succession for the period specified in its amended articles of association, namely, until close of business on December 13, 1904.

SEAL In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 10th day of December 1884.

H. W. CANNON,
Comptroller of the Currency.
[No 177.]

HOGUET'S
Pioneer Drug Store!
(ESTABLISHED IN 1844.)
The Oldest and Largest in Bucks County.
Nos. 13 & 15 Mill (Main) Street, Bristol, Pa.



Constantly on hand a large stock of first-class DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Varnishes, Dyestuffs, and all kinds of Spices, ground and whole, bought from first hands for cash, and will be sold at low prices. Physicians' prescriptions accurately compounded.
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L. A. HOGUET,
Druggist and Chemist

BLACKSMITHING.
THE undersigned would inform the public that he has taken the shop on
CANAL STREET BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND DORRANCE STS.,
where he will do all kinds of Blacksmithing. Special attention given to Shoeing. Satisfaction given.
FRANK S. MOSS, Bristol

The Bucks County Gazette.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 2, 1885.

☞ Entered at the Bristol Post Office as second class matter.

PUBLISHER'S BULLETIN.

Single copies of the GAZETTE, in wrappers for mailing, at this office. Price, three cents.

The GAZETTE can be had at Chandlers' News Agency, Mill street.

If you like this paper send it to some friend, who may be induced to subscribe. You thus do your friend a favor and oblige us.

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

NEW YORK—Arrives 7.00 and 11.15 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Closes 7.00 and 11.15 A. M., 4.00 and 6:40 P.M.

PHILADELPHIA—Arrives 7.00 and 8:15 A. M., and 1.00 and 7.30 P. M. Closes 5.45 and 10.15 A. M., [illegible] 6.00 P. M.

DOYLESTOWN, NEWTOWN, &c.—Arrives 11:30 A. M. Closes 12.00 M.

OXFORD VALLEY, FALLSINGTON AND EMILIE—Arrives 11.00 A. M. Closes 11.30 A. M.

BELVIDERE, TULLYTOWN, PENN VALLEY AND MORRISVILLE—Arrives 4.00 P. M. Closes 8.00 A. M.

TRENTON—Arrives 10.00 A. M. and 4:00 and 7.30 P. M. Closes 8.00 A. M., and 4.00 and 6.40 P. M.

WESTERN—Arrives 10.00 A. M.

Mails for the West and South go by every Philadelphia mail.

Last direct mail for New York City closes at 6.30. Post Office closes at 8 P. M. Saturday night at 9 P. M.

W. B. BAKER, P. M.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

For Philadelphia.

BROAD STREET STATION—2.42, 5.35, 6.30, 6.54, 7.23, 7.50, 8.10, 8.28, 9.46, 10.58 A. M., 12.15, 1.38, 3.05, 3.21, 4:11, 5.43, 6.39, 7.06, 7.10, 9.38, 11.20 P. M. Sundays—8.10, 9.00 A. M., 12.25, 5.31, 6.08, 7.15, 9.28 P. M.

From Philadelphia.

BROAD STREET STATION—12.01, 6.06, 6.50, 7.13, 8.30, 10.01, 11.15 A. M., 12.01, 2.00, 3.36, 4.30, 5.00, 5.25, 6.00, 6.02, 6.35, 7.15, 10.16, 11.15 P. M. Sundays—12.01, 6.30, 7.40, 8.30, 8.15 A. M., 2.00 and 6.00 P. M.

For Trenton.

12.11, 1.05, 7.28, 8.30, 9.16, 11.00, 11.56 A.M., 12.54, 3.01, 4.14, 5.22, 5.36, 6.29, 6.42, 7.09, 7.14, 10.00, 11.11 P. M. Sundays—9.16, 9.49 A. M., 3.00, 7.09 P.M.

From Trenton.

2.22, 6.30, 7.[illegible]0, 7.56, 8.00, 9.25, 10.41, 11.55 A. M., 1.20, 2.[illegible]9, 3.00, 3.50, 5.25, 6.20, 6.52, 7.16, 9.18, P. M. Sundays—2.22 A. M., 12.01, 5.00, 5.51, 9.05, 11.00 P. M.

For New York.

1.05, 7.28, 9.1[illegible], 11.56 A. M., 5.36, 6.42, 7.09, 10.00 P.M. Sundays—1.05, 9.16 A. M., 7.09, P. M.

From New York.

6.29, 8.30, 11.10 A. M., 1.00, 4.40, 5.00, 7.00, 12.00 night. Sundays—10.00 A. M., 4.00 P. M.

SOCIETIES.

Hermione Lodge, 109, K. of P. Washington Hall. Friday evenings.

Hopkins Lodge, 87, I. O. O. F. Washington Hall. Wednesday evenings.

Fidelity Council, 21, Jr. O. U. A. M. Mohican Hall. Thursday evenings.

Mohican Tribe, Imp. O. R. M. Mohican Hall. Monday evenings.

H. Clay Beatty Post, 73, G. A. R. Mohican Hall. Every other Tuesday evening.

Bristol Castle, 100, A. O. K. M. C. Mohican Hall. Friday evenings.

Bristol Lodge, 25, A. Y. M. Masonic Hall. Saturday evenings on or before full moon.

Bristol Division, 107, Sons of Temperance. Cabeen Hall. Tuesday evenings.

Martha Washington Chamber, No. 2, O. K. F. Washington Hall. Thursday evenings.

H. Clay Beatty League, No. 20, L. L. L. Mohican Hall. Every other Wednesday evening.

STEAMBOAT TIME TABLE.

COLUMBIA. For Philadelphia, 7.15 A. M.
From Philadelphia, 2 P. M.
TWILIGHT.—For Philadelphia, 3.00 P. M.
From Philadelphia, 12 M.
SILVER STAR.—For Philadelphia, 8.00 A. M.
" " From Philadelphia, 2.30 P. M.
" " For Bordentown, 4.30 P. M.

—Water has been let in the canal.

—There is a good demand for dwelling houses.

—Local rains are predicted for this vicinity to-morrow.

—Harry Bradfield has a fine assortment of Easter Cards.

—There were fourteen removals on Bath street last Wednesday.

—The first snipe of the season were shot in the meadows yesterday.

—To-morrow being a legal holiday the Farmers' National Bank will be closed.

—William V. Leech will build a residence on Jefferson avenue this spring.

—The new bonnets will make their appearance at the churches on Sunday.

—The First of April business in this vicinity is not up to the average of former years.

—The Bristol Library will observe the legal holiday, and not be open to-morrow to members.

—The children's Easter services will be held in the Methodist church next Sunday evening.

—Mr. Howard Watson, formerly clerk of the Silver Star, has been transferred to the steamer Columbia.

—Prof. D. F. VanBuren and assistant will give an exhibition of fancy and trick skating at the rink this evening.

—The Board of Directors of the Bristol Water Company declared a ten per cent. dividend on last Thursday.

—The anniversary of the Presbyterian Sunday School will be held in the church next Sunday morning at 10½ o'clock.

—There has been a big run of suckers this spring. At the mouth of the Nesnaminy they have been especially plentiful.

—Anthony Swain, Esq. who has been confined by sickness in the house for a number of weeks is able to be about again.

—Joseph Q. Bloomsburg has resigned his position as engineer on the tug "Norfolk," running from Cape Charles to Norfolk, Va.

—William C. Tyler, the former clerk of the steamboat Columbia, has been transferred to a similar position on the Silver Star.

—The "Grattan Literary Society" has removed its quarters from Washington Hall to the hall in William P. Wright's building on Mill street.

—Roberts D. Jones will open a cigar store in Patton's new building on Mill street at the foot of Radcliffe, as soon as the room is ready for occupancy.

—The greenhouses of Dewitt Brothers on Pond street, have been, during the last week, crowded with visitors drawn there to admire the grand display for Easter.

—The steamboat Silver Star has resumed its trips between Bordentown and Philadelphia. On the first trip up the river she was gayly decorated with flags and attracted considerable attention.

—All the up-river boats are now making regular trips from Philadelphia, with the exception of the Columbia and Edwin Forrest. The Columbia's time is filled for the present by the John A. Warner. The Edwin Forrest will be out in a day or so.

—John Sheldon, while riding on a wagon filled with household goods, yesterday, in front of Wright's Flour & Feed Store, Bath street, fell from his elevated position upon the heels of the horses, and was kicked three or four times before he was rescued from his perilous position. He was considerably bruised, but it is thought that he was not hurt internally.

THE FIDELITY BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

EDITOR GAZETTE—I hope you will give me some space to talk about the new building association, it being an important matter to many of our townspeople. The "Fidelity" was organized, directors elected, and by-laws adopted on February 18 last, and a charter at once applied for. This charter, granting the Association perpetual existence, has been received and duly recorded, and on Tuesday evening, April 14, next, the new Association will start business by offering money for sale, at our venerable (and uncomfortable) Town Hall. The regular monthly meetings will be in the same place on the second Tuesday of each month at half past seven o'clock in the evening. The Board of Directors is composed of James Wright, President; Robert W. Rogers, Treasurer; A. Weir Gilkeson, Secretary; Charles S. Bailey, William Blackwood, George A. Shoemaker and Harold Peirce.

An issue of a first series of a thousand shares was authorized by the Directors and the entire amount has been subscribed for.

As I believe I stated two years ago in your paper, the first thing anyone should do before joining a building association or any other association, is to inquire who are the officers, and what are the regulations that he becomes bound by, by taking the stock. I have explained personally to many the points wherein this new Association differs from those existing in Bristol, but I desire to put these points publicly in print that all may have an opportunity to clearly understand them. We want every subscriber to the stock to know just what he is about, and if after reading this, anyone should be dissatisfied, he is at liberty to withdraw his name at any time before he actually pays for his stock.

All persons taking stock as an investment only, will be bound by the provisions of the Act of the Assembly that allows the Directors to begin to pay off a series after it has run five years. This means that after a non-borrowing member has been in five years he will be liable to to be obliged to receive his money and get out. In this case of compulsory withdrawal, the member will receive the full value of his stock at the last annual report, with 5 per cent. interest on the even dollars of that value after the first month, and, of course, with the payments since made. An example will show this better that a mere statement of the by-laws:—Suppose at the annual meeting (which occurs the second Tuesday in January) the stock stands on the books at $100.75, a member obliged to withdraw before the February meeting would receive $101.75, the extra dollar having just been paid in. If he is notified to withdraw just after the August meeting, he would receive $100.75, book value, $2.50 six months interest or $100 at five per cent., and $8 payments made since the annual meeting, making a total of $111.25. The interest running from the first meeting after the annual meeting, to the meeting nearest the time of withdrawal, in even months. This provision will yield the withdrawing member more than the law allows him, but the policy of all well conducted associations is to deal as liberally as possible on withdrawals. Five per cent. interest, after valuation is fixed instead of six, because it is but just to those remaining in, and perfectly fair to the withdrawing member to retain a small sum to cover expenses of the current year. Any member preferring to stand upon his legal rights would receive in the month of August in the example I have given, less than $100.

In the case of voluntary withdrawals, that is, where a member applies to the the Directors to be paid off, application must be made in writing, at a regular meeting of the Board previous to the sale of loans, and members are paid off in the order of application, not more than half the funds in the treasury, however, being by law, applicable to meet such demands. In this case, "the withdrawal value of the oldest series if above five years old, shall be the withdrawal value at the last annual meeting, plus the payments since made; the withdrawal value of the youngest series if less than two years old, shall not exceed the payments made upon it," while the value of intermediate series is to be fixed by the Directors for each year, and stated in the annual report.

It is to be observed, that members withdrawing voluntarily lose a considerable portion of profits; *all*, in fact, if the series is less than two years old. This is done, not in order to make a profit out of withdrawing members, but to prevent an association from being used as a temporary saving fund. Members who are in and want to stay in, have their rights as well as members who want to take up their money, and in paying off a withdrawing member, the association loses the premium that the money would bring and the opportunity of investing it. Any member can avoid this loss by selling his stock to an individual, thus allowing the money to remain in the association.

It is proper to state in this connection, that no withdrawals will be possible during the first year of the "Fidelity's" life, because until the first year's expenses have been met, it will be impossible to fix a value for the stock.

The "Fidelity" will introduce a feature relating to borrowers, that is new to Bristol. It is the "premium in installments."

No feature of Building Associations has been more thought about, figured upon, discussed and experiment with, than the *premium*. Where several persons want money and there is only enough for one of them, the only satisfactory way to determine who shall have it, is to let the parties determine it for themselves, by putting it up for sale to the highest bidder. The successful bidder is usually very frisky over the fact that he has captured the loan, and often very doleful when he comes to pay the price. All sorts of methods have been discussed, and many have been tried, to make this payment as easy as possible, and to reduce the matter to the smallest possible size. After carefully examining all the methods known to building association men, I have concluded that no way is as satisfactory as the installment plan, and a large number of experts are of the same opinion, among them the Mr. Edmund Wrigley, now unfortunately deceased, who at the request of the Legislature of Massachusetts, drew the Act under which building associations are conducted in that State.

The by-laws of the "Fidelity" provide that "the premium bid shall in all cases be the number of cents per month per share that the bidder elects to pay in addition to installments and interest."

The effect of this is two-fold, first upon the borrower; and second, upon the association. The borrower has the advantage of paying in small sums; he gets *all* the money he bids for and is thus never compelled to borrow and pay interest upon more money than he wants in order to cover the premium, and the premium *discounts itself* (if I may use the expression) since the borrower only pays premium as long as he has the money. For example: under the old plan, A borrows at $10 premium as soon as the association starts, B borrows three years after at the same premium. B then pays the same amount as A, though A has his money three years longer. Here is an inequality that some associations attempt to equalize by allowing B a discount. He *bids* $10 but gets a discount of $3 and thus only *pays* $7. This looks fair, but it isn't, because B is a favored customer. He really lies when he publicly bids $10, because he knows he will only have to pay $7 and the lie injuriously effects C, who is bidding against him on younger stock, because C's bid of $9 which *means* $9, is overcome by B's bid of $10 which *means* but $7. In the installment plan, however, A bids ten cents as soon as the association starts and pays that ten cents a month until it winds up, say in eleven years, B borrows three years after and pays the same premium for the balance of of the time, eight years, each paying as long as the loan continues, and if C in a younger series is bidding against B, he knows that B will have to pay just what he bids. Besides all this, in case of the repayment of a loan before maturity of the stock, the premium, of course ceases, and the borrower has the satisfaction of knowing that he has not thrown away any money.

The effect upon the association is that all premiums are earned as soon as paid and are at once capable of being divided with the other profits. Nothing is to be carried upon the books as "unearned premiums." Under the law a borrower having paid a "lump premium" is entitled in case he repays the loan before the expiration of the eighth year of the series, to have a portion of the premium returned to him. Thus the whole premium is not "earned," and cannot be divided with the profits until the eighth year of the series has passed, but some of it must be set aside upon the books and left undivided to be ready for the borrower if he calls for it. This was not understood when the Act of 1874 was first passed and many associations lost money by not understanding it. I believe Mr. M. J. Brown, of Philadelphia is entitled to the credit of first calling attention to it. It is now pretty generally understood and applied, though it is said that there are associations running that do not understand it.

It is very important that those who propose to borrow in the "Fidelity" should not be misled by the apparent smallness of this "premium in cents," and should clearly understand what they are at when they come to bid. There is nothing difficult to see though about it, it is quite as simple as the old way. First let it be noted that a bid of, say 10 cents, is ten cents a share, that is 10 cents on $200, 50 cents on $1,000, &c. That all may know clearly what it means, I will append a comparison of the two ways. This will show that one cent paid in installments is about equal to $1.25 paid in a "lump" or "advance." If, however, we consider the fact that no interest is paid upon a premium deducted we may say roughly that one cent of the new way is about equal to one dollar of the old.

Fines in the "Fidelity" will be "two per cent. per month upon all arrearages." This seems much smaller than the 10 per cent. to which we are accustomed, but a small fine that keeps gathering up can reach astonishing proportions, and the individual who thinks he can pay his two per cent. rather than bother about going down town to the meeting, and keeps on thinking this for a few months, will be apt to open his eyes when he calls to square up. For my own part, I believe the Legislature would have done better to regulate the method of charging 10 per cent., than to have fixed upon two per cent. However, they didn't, and it isn't my business to do it for them.

Each member of the "Fidelity" will be furnished with a pass book, in which the payments will be entered, and which will contain the By-laws printed in full.

Paid in Installments.		*Paid in Advance.*
1 cent	is equal to	$1 32
2 cents	" " "	2 64
3 "	" " "	3 96
4 "	" " "	5 28
5 "	" " "	6 60
6 "	" " "	7 92
7 "	" " "	9 24
8 "	" " "	10 56
9 "	" " "	11 88
10 "	" " "	13 20
12 "	" " "	15 84
15 "	" " "	19 80
18 "	" " "	23 76
20 "	" " "	26 40
25 "	" " "	33 00
30 "	" " "	39 60
35 "	" " "	46 20
40 "	" " "	52 80
50 "	" " "	66 00
75 "	" " "	99 00

The above is calculated upon a basis of eleven years for the maturity of a series.

A. WEIR GILKESON.

Bristol, Pa., April 2, 1885.

—The fourthcoming attractions at the Rink on Saturday night will be the performance of Annie K. Rowe of Patterson, N. J., a miss of 6 years of age who is said to be very proficient in the execution of difficult feats. On Easter Monday Masters Eddie Leopold and Bertie Hendricks will give an exhibition of bicycle and fancy skating.

☞ For pure teas, coffees, and spices go to Goforth's, 66 Mill street.

—Nevegold, Scheide & Co. have torn down the high bridge over the tow-path at their canal basin and substituted a bridge on grade which is run on a track and can be removed when boats are to be placed in the basin.

—The sale of the personal property of Benjamin Hancock on the island, last Tuesday, attracted a large crowd of buyers, the ferry boat landing many from Bristol and Burlington.

PERFECTION OF RAILROAD MANAGEMENT.—Nothing so thoroughly exemplifies the perfection of railroad management as the manner in which the immense amount of travel to the inauguration was handled by the roads composing the *Great Pennsylvania System*. Never before in the history of the country has there been such a demand made upon transportation facilities, as during the four days immediately preceding and succeeding the 4th of March; yet, under its splendid organization, the vast travel was accomodated without the semblance of an accident, or more than trival delay. Thousands came from the North, East, West, South, aggregating a total of from 40,000 to 90,000, over the lines of this one company alone, yet they were all accomodated without any apparent effort on the part of the Great Corporation, which justly is acknowledged the leading railroad of the world. This grand achievement is not due alone to the skill and experience of its officers and employes, but to its splendid switch and block signal system, which makes the handling of many additional trains as simple and easy as the movement of its regular service. Superiority of management and perfection of modern appliances were never before so aptly shown, and the result accomplished is but another illustration of the fact that speed, comfort, and perfect safety are always guaranteed when we journey over the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad and its branches.

—On Tuesday night of last week Jesse Whitaker, a brakeman on the railroad, was either knocked off or fell from his train near the Trenton bridge. He fell on the opposite track, and his body was picked up after sixty-five cars had run over it. The cars passed across his breast, completely cutting him in halves and cutting off both arms. He was not missed from his train till it had reached Bristol, where a telegram had been received asking if he had been lost from the train. His remains were interred in the burying ground at Tullytown on Friday, and were followed to the grave by many friends.

—Rev. William Swindels will have charge of the Simpson Grove camp meeting, arrangements for which are already being completed. The camp opens July 30th and closes August 13.

—At Langhorne, Dolington, and other villages and towns in the lower end townships branches of the W. C. T. U., are being formed.

—George W. Burnham, the octogenarian millionaire, died on Thursday within four days of the date fixed for his wedding to Miss Kate Sanborn.

—Anthony Janus, son of Prof. Janus, of Columbian University, D. C., died from "heart trouble superinduced by excessive cigarette smoking."

—In Georgia eggs are ten cents a dozen, but in Montana they sell for ten cents apiece.

☞ Our readers will please notice the "Spring Card" in to-day's paper of the well known Dry Goods Dealers, viz., John Moore & Co, No. 517 & 519 N. 2nd St. Philadelphia. No doubt a call there will pay as they are prepared to show what they advertise.

—Isaac C. Fetters and family moved from Newportville to Asbury Park, N. J., last week where they will open a house for summer boarders.

☞ Now is the time to get your pictures framed cheap. Picture cord, nails, &c., at the ARK, 31 Mill street.

—The Newportville mill property has been sold by George Ramsey, of Hatboro, to Richard Finley, who in turn, has leased it to a Mr. Shellenburger, of Penn's Manor, recently of S. W. Isaacs' mill.

☞ All the latest styles of spring hats at Johnson Brothers, corner of Wood and Mill streets.

—Wm. Barkley of Hulmeville has made arrangements to have an artesian well sunk on his lot on Langhorne avenue. The work will be done by G. F. Stone, the successful well borer of this section.

☞ We have yet a stock of first class clothing which we are disposing of at cost, in order to keep up our stock of the latest styles. Johnson Brothers, corner of Wood and Mill streets.

—On Saturday, the 11th inst., there will be a meeting in the Newportville harness shop to consider the advisability of forming a new building association.

☞ New spring hats are here; just as well let us save you a half a dollar o more on a hat,—we don't "Give you away" by putting our name in the hat. The hats are probably made in Jersey, but the tips say "London" or "Paris" there is no intent to deceive only the makers appreciate that little weakness of human nature which prompts men to pay a dollar extra for a swell Hatter's name. Finest fur Derby's $1, $1.50, $2.00 $2.25. Wood's Clothing Store, 60 Mill street Bristol Pa.

☞ Johnson Brothers at the corner of Wood and Mill streets are showing a very fine line of spring clothing: City styles and prices guaranteed.

☞ A. Stankowitch, the well-known and experienced piano tuner of Philadelphia, makes regular visits to Bristol to tune the instruments of his regular customers, and will also accommodate parties at any time through the year. Orders can be left at the GAZETTE office or sent to him at 1534 Vine street, Philadelphia, and will receive prompt attention.

☞ SOMETHING FOR THE BABY.—What a terrible affliction about the house is a cross, crying baby! A young man on the very edge of matrimony might easily be frightened from his purpose by having too much of that sort of music at the homes of his married friends. Yet babies cry commonly only when they are sick. One teaspoonful of Parker's Tonic, given the little one, will bring rest and sleep to the baby and all in the house. On 50 cents, at druggists.

—List of letters remaining in the Bristol Post Office, Wednesday evening, April 1, 1885.—Mrs. Addie Brown, Wm. Cleary, Crawford Munroe, Frank Riter, W. H. Truance, Hannah A. Thomas, Manus Waters, E. H. Ward, Charles E. Wright and Philip Vandegrift.

MARRIED.

STACKHOUSE—OSMOND.—On March 26, 1885, at Bristol M. E. parsonage, by the Rev. Wm. M. Ridgway, Mr. Aaron Stackhouse, of Emilie, to Miss Laura S. Osmond, of Middletown township.

WOLCOTT—BRELSFORD.—On March 26, 1885, at Bristol M. E. parsonage, by the Rev. Wm. M. Ridgway, Mr. Roger Wolcott, of Bristol township, to Miss Ellen Brelsford, of Fallsington.

DIED.

STACKHOUSE.—At Bristol, on March 31st, Anna Stackhouse, daughter of Allen and Margaret Stackhouse, aged 12 years. Funeral from the residence of her parents, corner of Swain and Otter streets, on Saturday, April 4th, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

BRISTOL CEMETERY.

Lots 9 by 15 feet, as low as $27 each.
Lots sold on instalment.
A suitable place is reserved for single interments.

WALTER R. JOHNSON, President,
Hulmeville, Pa.
H. PURSELL, Secretary,
S. W. corner Mill and Cedar Sts., Bristol, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAMBOAT SILVER STAR.

Leaves Mill street wharf, Bristol, at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves Arch street wharf, Philadelphia, at 2.30 o'clock P. M.
Fare, 25 cents. Excursion tickets, 40 cents.

Trips Resumed.

THE STEAMBOAT

COLUMBIA,

Will leave Bristol for Philadelphia, at 7.15 A. M. touching at Burlington, Beverly, Riverton, Torresdale and Andalusia. Returning, leave Philadelphia at 2 P. M. Fare, 25c. each way. Excursion, 40c.

NOTICE.

THE Board of Directors of the Fidelity Building Association will hold a stated meeting in the second story of the Town Hall, on Tuesday evening, April 14th, 1885, at half past seven o'clock, and regularly thereafter on the second Tuesday of each month, at the same place and hour, for the purpose of transacting the business of the association.

A. WEIR GILKESON,
Secretary.

ESTATE NOTICE.

ESTATE of ELIZABETH P. HULME, deceased, late of Bristol Borough.

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

WM. TABRAM,
Executor.
Or R. F. Gilkeson,
his Attorney.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of the County of Bucks, to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Pierson Mitchell, administrator of the estate of Martha Randall, deceased, to and among the parties legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will meet the parties interested, at the office of Pierson Mitchell, in the Borough of Langhorne, on Friday the 24th day of April, 1885, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to attend to the duties of his appointment, when and where they may attend if they see proper.

A. WEIR GILKESON,
Auditor.

[*From the Indianapolis Times.*]

AN INTERESTING LETTER

From Mr. Harry W. Olmstead, Proof-reader of "The Times."

The following letter is encouraging and worthy of careful perusal, coming, as it does, from so reliable a source, unsolicited. It contains facts of great value:

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 12, 1884

DR. DAVID KENNEDY, Rondout, N. Y.

DEAR SIR:—For ten years I have been a sufferer from disease of the kidneys, at times so much so as to make life a burden. During this time several of the best physicians in Indiana have treated me with little or no success, until I had almost despaired of relief. I then tried several advertised remedies, but nothing produced the desired result until a friend who had been relieved induced me to give DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY a trial. I did so. After taking one bottle I began to experience relief. I took another and was charmed with the result. In all, I have taken four bottles, and can truly say I feel like a new man. I am confident I am entirely cured, as it has been several months since I took the last medicine, and there is no indication of a return of the disease. I have recommended your remedy to several suffering friends who have also been relieved. I write this to return my sincere thanks to you for the cure which has been effected in my case, and also desire to say I think suffering humanity owes you a debt of gratitude for your wonderful scientific discovery. I shall do all that in me lies to let all sufferers know where they may find relief, and thereby in some measure remunerate you for the good you have done me.

Wishing you long life and prosperity, and thanking you for prolonging my life. I am,

HARRY W. OLMSTEAD.

Dr. Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., assures the public, by a reputation which he cannot afford to forfeit or imperil, that the "Favorite Remedy" does invigorate the blood, cures Liver, Kidney and Bladder complaints, as well as those diseases and weaknesses peculiar to females. Your druggist has it; if not, send One Dollar to Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.

BRISTOL ROLLER RINK!

SATURDAY EVENING,

April 4th, 1885.

Attractions Extraordinary!

Miss Annie K. Rowe,

OF PATTERSON, N. J.

Six years of age.

The finest skater of her age in the country. All the difficult and intricate movements executed in a style superior to many of the oldest skaters.

Do not Miss this Great Treat.

EASTER MONDAY NIGHT,

Grand Combination,

MASTER EDDIE LEOPOLD

AND

MASTER BERTIE HENDRICKS,

in their exhibition of BICYCLE and FANCY SKATING.

ADMISSION - - - 15 Cents

Doors open at 7 o'clock.

TEACHERS Make $70 to $150 per month selling our Standard Books and Bibles; Steady work for Spring and Summer. Address J. C. McCurdy & Co., Phila.

LOST.

ON Monday, the 16th inst, between Dorrance Street and Railroad station, an oxidized silver bracelet. Finder will please return to GAZETTE office and receive suitable reward.

WANTED,

20 GIRLS to make Pantaloons on steam power sewing machines,

$5 00 a week paid while learning.

After learning can make from $6 00 to $8 50 per week. Boarding can be had near the sewing room for $3 00 a week.

H. O. HENRY,
60th and Market Streets,
Philadelphia.

ANYBODY Can now make Photographs by the new Dry Plate Process.

For 50 cents we will send post paid Roche's Manual for Amateurs, which gives full instruction for making the pictures.

Outfits we furnish from $10, upwards.

Our "PHOTOGRAPHIC BULLETIN," edited by Prof. Charles F. Chandler, head of the Chemical Department of the School of Mines, Columbia College, published twice a month for only $2 per annum, keeps Photographers, professional or amateur, fully posted on all improvements, and answers all questions when difficulties arise.

Circulars and price lists free.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Photographic Apparatus and Materials,
NO. 591 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK CITY.

Forty years established in this line of business.

MISCELLANEOUS

SHORTHAND Pamphlets mailed free. Lingle's Compendium, $1. Lessons, by mail, $5. Lingle's College of Shorthand 1131 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa., J. M. LINGLE.

FOR RENT.

TWO upstairs rooms for offices or storage. Apply at TEA STORE, No. 66 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.

JESSE O. THOMAS,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Gazette Office. BRISTOL, Pa.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A valuable Truck Farm of eighteen acres, situate near Fallsington, Bucks County, Pa. For particulars inquire of

CHARLES MYERS
No. 65 Bath Street, Bristol, Pa.

TO LET.

A large room, suitable for Dry Goods, Groceries, or other store. Apply at the

"DELAWARE HOUSE" Bristol, Pa.

I WILL PAY $2.50 PER DAY

To all who work for me at home. To many I can afford to pay more

☞ STEADY EMPLOYMENT. Light, pleasant Work. Send postal card to W. W. RIDOUT, Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE.

STOCK and Fixtures of Ladies' and Children's Furnishing Store in a business part of the city of Philadelphia. Dwelling attached. Good reason given for selling. Address

GAZETTE,
Bristol, Bucks Co, Pa.

FOR RENT.

THE two story frame dwelling on Radcliffe street, situate on river bank, opposite the residence of Anthony Swain.

Apply to

ISAAC IVINS,
122 Radcliffe street.

W. GRACE,

PAINTER AND PAPER HANGER,

AND DEALER IN

Wall Paper and Window Shades.

No. 16 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.

STEAMBOAT

TWILIGHT.

The Steamer Twilight will leave Chestnut street wharf, Philadelphia, at 12 o'clock noon, for Beverly, Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, and Andalusia. Returning, leave Bristol at 3.00 P. M. Fare, 25 cts. Excursion, 40 cts. Freight taken at low rates.

HENRY CRAWFORD, Captain.

SALESMEN

WANTED to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock. Steady employment guaranteed.

SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID.

Apply at once, stating age.

(Refer to this paper.)

CHASE BROTHERS,
Rochester, N. Y.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Bristol Improvement Company will be held in the office of the Company, at the Livingston Mills, Bristol, Pa., on Monday, May 18th, at 3½ o'clock, for the purpose of holding an election upon the question of an increase of the authorized capital of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES E. SCHEIDE, Secretary.

G. W. ADAMS,

DENTIST,

COR RADCLIFFE AND MULBERRY STS.

BRISTOL, PA.

Nitrous Oxide, Sulphuric Ether, &c., administered. The preservation of the Natural Teeth a specialty. Our of office on Second Day.

ESTATE NOTICE.

ESTATE of MARGARET SWAIN, deceased, late of Bristol Borough.

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

ELWOOD BURTON, Executor,
Tullytown, Pa.
Or B. F. Gilkeson,
his Attorney.

ESTATE NOTICE.

ESTATE of ABRAHAM SWAIN, deceased, late of the Township of Bristol.

Letters of administration, de bonis non cum testamento annexo, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

JOHN BURTON,
ELWOOD BURTON,
Administrators d. b. n. c. t. a., Tullytown, Pa.
Or B. F. Gilkeson,
their Attorney.

For Sale.

A well built brick dwelling house and lot of land, situate on Bath street, No. 69, Bristol Borough, Pa. The lot is 73 feet front, 310 deep; the dwelling is three stories, with two story back buildings, containing 13 rooms, all in good order, with gas and water arrangements. There is a number of valuable fruit and shade trees on the property, and a good well of water

This property is handsomely situated on one of the finest streets in the Borough. For particulars, apply to

WILLIAM KINSEY,
No. 24 Radcliffe Street.

UPHOLSTERING

AND GENERAL

FURNITURE REPAIR SHOP.

C. F. HERRMANN, Jr.,
No. 42 Mill Street, next Telephone Office.

Furniture repaired.
Mattresses made and renovated.
Carpets fitted, sewed and laid.
Shades hung and repaired.
Chairs reseated, &c., &c.
All work done in the best manner and warranted

If There Are

Any who have not already been supplied by us with

WILTONS - at $1.50,

we shall be pleased to have them call now.

OUR BEST VELVETS at $1.00, come next in wear to Wiltons, and we are selling them in large quantities (same quality sold elsewhere at $1.35 to $1.50.)

BODY BRUSSELS at $1.00.
OUR VELVETS at .95.

outwear Body Brussels, and are in Moquette effects.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, 50 cents and upwards.

We did not make any of the above to be sold at such low prices. Our customers have, therefore, all the more benefit.

J. & J. DOBSON,
Manufacturers,
809 & 811 Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia.

No. 717.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Farmers' National Bank of Bucks Co.,

At Bristol, in the State of Penna., at the close of business, March 10th, 1885.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$263,229 35
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	73,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	20,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	70,043 60
Due from approved reserve agents	63,217 38
Due from other National Banks	10,167 38
Due from State Banks and bankers	351 23
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	9,500 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	2,751 57
Checks and other cash items	404 39
Bills of other Banks	4,716 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and pennies	33 91
Specie	22,335 00
Legal tender notes	19,850 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)	3,149 50
TOTAL	$562,789 31
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$ 92,220 00
Surplus fund	85,000 00
Undivided profits	9,339 75
National Bank notes outstanding	53,590 00
Dividends unpaid	227 70
Individual deposits subject to check	303,635 10
Due to other National Banks	17,772 79
Due to State Banks and bankers	1,603 97
TOTAL	$562,789 31

State of Penna., County of Bucks, ss:

I, Charles E. Scott, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES E. SCOTT, Cashier.

Subscribed and affirmed to before me this 13th day of March, 1885

W. H. H. FINE, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:

C. N. TAYLOR,
ANTHONY SWAIN, } Directors.
L. A. HOOUET,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE ARE CROWDED

WITH BARGAINS IN

PIANOS and ORGANS,

And offer the following at low figures:

ONE DECKER BRO.'S UPRIGHT PIANO, Nearly new.
THREE HAINES BRO.'S SQUARE PIANOS,—One scarcely used.
ONE CHICKERING SQUARE PIANO.

Every musician knows that in the line of Organs, MASON & HAMLIN leads the world; these we offer at the usual low figures; but do not confine ourselves to any make. Call before you lose these bargains.

In EASTER GOODS we offer a full line of fine

Plain and Fringed Cards, Novelties in Satin, Plush, &c.,

at or below city prices, also an assortment of EASTER TOYS.

H. A. BRADFIELD,

NO. 33 MILL STREET, BRISTOL.

1885. "SPRING CARD." 1885.

CARD.—We are now prepared to invite our customers and the public to inspect our offerings for the Spring Season of 1885, as perhaps every reader of this is already aware the dull times for some months past has given rare opportunity to secure Bargains.

And as our rule to "buy as cheap as we can, and also to sell as cheap as we can," our customers will reap the advantage. Our stock of Dress Goods in their variety, Shawls, Skirts, Muslins, Linens, Tickings, Flannel, Underwear for Men, Women and Children, and indeed, our entire stock of needful Dry Goods and Staple Notions may be said to be at "Bargain Prices." When next in the City please call and inspect our offerings and oblige,

JOHN MOORE & CO.,
517 & 519 NORTH SECOND STREET, above Noble, Philadelphia

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c.

NEW STYLES. LOWEST PRICES.

BODY BRUSSELS,	$1 00, $1.15, $1.25.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,	60c., 65c., 75c., 85c., 90c.
INGRAINS,	35c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 65c., 75c.

PHILIP DOERR & SONS.,
NO. 29 NORTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
(Opposite Christ Church.)

BUSINESS EDUCATION.

THE SUPERIORITY OF

Stewart & Hammond's Business College

UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

Over 300 Students enrolled the first 12 months of its existence.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION, original, practical and systematic.

BUSINESS PRACTICE the distinguishing feature of the course.

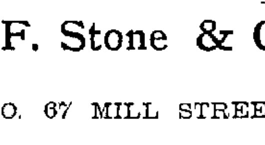
EVERY DEPARTMENT under the supervision of the Principals.

OUR MOTTO, Good Work or No Pay. Thorough progress guaranteed.

TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER 1, 1884.

Send for Catalogue and Journal.
College Rooms, 10 & 12 South Greene Street

STEWART & HAMMOND,
Box 527, Trenton, N. J



BARGAINS.

Parlor Suits! Chamber Suits!

Having a Large Stock, we have Reduced Prices to make them go off fast. Reliable goods for very little cash.

IVINS & BRO.,
52 & 54 N. Second St, below Arch,
PHILADELPHIA.

G. F. Stone & Co.,

NO. 67 MILL STREET,

BRISTOL, PA.

PLUMBING,

STEAM, & GAS PIPE FITTING.

ALSO DEALERS IN

GAS FIXTURES, LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS, GARDEN HOSE, HOSE PIPES AND SPRINKLERS, HOSE REELS, GLASS GLOBE SHADES, BATH TUBS AND CIRCULATING BOILERS.

GENUINE CUCUMBER

WOOD PUMPS,

With patent close Bracket and Frost Slide.

(Shown in cut below.)

We have been trying for a long time to get a Wood Pump to please every one; we have at last found one that makes a perfect Pump in every respect, and well worthy of your consideration. To those who have not tried our Pumps, we solicit a trial, feeling confident of giving entire satisfaction.

AN OFFICE WHERE

EVERYTHING IN CONNECTION WITH

REAL ESTATE

IS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

Property rented and sold. Mortgages negotiated. Fire Insurance and Surveying.

A. WEIR GILKESON.

NOTICE

OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made by James Wright, Robert W. Rogers, Charles S. Bailey, Harold Peirce and A. Weir Gilkeson, in the fourth week of March A. D., 1885, to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled an "Act to provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called the Fidelity Building Association, the business of which is to be carried on within the county of Bucks, with the office of the said corporation in the Borough of Bristol, in said county, and the character and object whereof is the accumulation of a fund until the payments, interest and profits thereon, are sufficient to divide to each member the sum of $200 for each share of stock by him or her held, and to assist the members in the purchase of houses, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said act of Assembly and its supplements.

A. WEIR GILKESON, Solicitor

AT JACKSON'S

Fruit and Confectionery Depot,

CAN BE FOUND A NEW STOCK OF

Fine Fruits, Confectionery

AND

NUTS OF ALL KINDS.

Give him a call and he will try to please you all. Don't forget the place—

No. 27 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.

JOSHUA BURTON,

AT AMOS LIPPINCOTT'S OLD STAND.

68 Mill Street, Bristol,

DEALER IN

FINE HAVANNA AND DOMESTIC CIGARS,

TOBACCO, SNUFF, PIPES, &c.

ALSO THE OFFICE OF

BURTON'S EXPRESS, Bristol.

ALL KINDS OF HAULING DONE at reasonable rates.

PRICE LIST

OF

Shirts and Underclothing,

MANUFACTURED AT NO. 10 WOOD ST.,

WHITE SHIRTS made to order, with Linen Bosoms, three-ply from 75 cents up to $2 50 a piece.

FLANNEL SHIRTS, from $1.75 to $3 00 a piece

RED FLANNEL UNDERCLOTHING, warranted medicated, $3 00 to $5 50 a suit

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

J. M. MacCORKLE,
No. 10 Wood Street.

OLIVER LaRUE'S

Livery and Boarding Stables

Good carriages and quiet horses furnished for parties and families at reasonable prices.

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CRYSTALS.

As in the animal and vegetable kingdoms of nature, species are distinguished by a characteristic form and structure, so in the inorganic kingdom the various species of minerals possess in general a form and texture peculiarly their own.

Nearly all mineral salts as well as most other inorganic substances found throughout nature, when under favorable conditions assume certain regular symmetrical forms consisting of smooth even surfaces bounded by straight lines. These forms are called crystals from a Greek word for ice.

Crystals of quartz, or rock crystal (the most common kind of crystals,) were supposed by the ancients, probably because of their limpid, transparent appearance, to have been transformed from water by such intense cold as to remain ever after incapable of change.

The severe cold of the Alps and other lofty mountain ranges was supposed to be the cause of this phenomenon.

When mineral salts are dissolved in water the latter on evaporation deposits the salts in the form of crystals. When in consequence of a downfall or uplift of rock strata a break in the rocks forming the earth's crust is caused, hot water from the interior of the earth containing mineral matter in solution rushes up through the break; on coming to the surface, the water cools and deposits its load of mineral matter along the walls of the fissure in the forms of crystals. In time these crevices are filled up and form veins, the subterranean waters being turned into other channels. Veins are sometimes composed of molten metallic matter which has been forced upward until it hardened by cooling.

It is in these veins or vein rocks that nearly all natural crystals are found, and such rocks are therefore of great interest to the mineralogist and all admirers of the "flowers of the mineral kingdom" as crystals have been aptly termed.

Crystals can be formed artificially by both evaporation and fusion of mineral substances, but in general they are smaller and less beautiful than the best natural specimens.

The science which classifies and describes the numerous forms of crystals is called crystallography.

Crystals vary greatly in size from more than three feet in diameter, as some crystals of beryl, to those of microscopic dimensions.

Although the variations in the forms of crystals are almost endless yet they are all included in one or the other of six divisions, called systems of crystallization according to the arrangement of several axes in relation to each other.

The great majority of the mineral species occur more or less commonly in the form of crystals—some frequently, as quartz, iron pyrites, calcite, and garnet, others rarely, as talc, graphite; while still other species as opal, limonite, coal, and asphaltum are never found in crystals, but always in compact or earthy masses. Such minerals are said to be amorphous. Certain other minerals as beryl and staurolite are only known in the crystalline form. The great majority of mineral species, however, occur both crystalized and amorphous.

Perfectly formed crystals of any species are rare and the most common as well as abundant minerals, those which comprise the great mass of earth's trust, occur generally in masses of imperfect crystals called crystalline aggregates, examples of which may be seen almost everywhere in the minerals, quartz, feldspar, mica and hornblende, composing the crystalline rocks, gneiss, granite, mica, schist hornblende schist, etc. As a given mineral species invariably crystallizes into certain characteristic forms, the determination of the shape of the crystals is an important aid in the indentification of the mineral.

Although a given mineral always crystallizes in one of the six great divisions or systems of crystallization before mentioned, its variations in form are often very numerous and seemingly very different from the normal type, calcite for example being known to occur in several hundred different forms, all belonging to the same system—the hexagonal.

As before stated, perfect crystals are rare in nature, most crystals being distorted or irregular in shape, or but partly formed, yet the angle of inclination between similar planes of crystals are always the same. This fact is sometimes an important help in distinguishing minerals of similar composition and physical characteristics, as in the case of the minerals hornblende and augite.

The phenomena of double refraction or the refraction of two rays of light instead of one, thus causing a line seen through a crystal, to appear double, is characteristic of all crystals, except those belonging to the regular or isometric system.

Crystals are among the most beautiful objects found in nature, occurring as they do in so many beautiful forms, and all the brilliant hues of the rainbow, and the delicate tints and shades of flowers, or they might be called, the crystals of the vegetable kingdom.—*Worcester County Naturalist.*

A Rose Tree One Thousand Years Old.—A standard rose, said to have been planted by Charlemagne, is one of the great curiosities of the ancient city of Hildesheim in Hanover. This rosebush is gnarled and rugged, as becomes its extreme age; and, in some places, the principal stem is about as thick as a man's body. It grows at the eastern side of the apse of the cathedral, and this year the venerable and venerated object has put forth several new and thrifty shoots. Fears have been entertained for a long time past that, after its life of a thousand years, the plant was loosing its vitality. But now it is apparently taking a new lease of life, and there is much rejoicing in Hildesheim at the fact. The person who takes charge of the ancient rose-bush is instructed never to give away a cutting; and its flowers, which are pronounced the very sweetest of their kind, are also jealously guarded from vandal hands.

Moments of Inspiration.—Verdi, the great Italian composer, when engaged on his masterpiece "Il Trovatore," stopped short at the passage of the "Miserere," being at a loss to combine notes of sufficient sadness and pathos to express the grief of the prisoner Manrico. Sitting at his piano in the deep stillness of the winter nights his imagination wandered back to the stormy days of his youth, endeavoring to extract from the past a plaint, a groan like those which escaped from his trobled breast when, forsaken by the world, he saw himself constrained to smother the flame of rising—all in vain! One day, at Milan, he was unexpectedly called to the bedside of a dying friend, one of the few who had remained faithful to him alike in adversity and prosperity. Verdi, at the sight of his dying friend, felt a lump rise in his throat; he wanted to weep, but so great was the intensity of his sorrow, that not a tear would come to the relief of his anguish. This state of paroxysm martyrdom could not last. He must give vent to his grief. In an adjoining room stood a piano. Verdi, under one of those sudden impulses, to which men of genius are frequently subject, sat down at the instrument, and there and then improvised that sublime Miserere of the Trovatore. The musician had wept! Those of the company who were not already kneeling in the presence of the angel of death, at the sound of these pathetic notes, which seemed like the last sob of a departing spirit, now prostrated themselves, deeply affected, at the feet of the genius of musical art.—*Carle Ceccarelli*

Alum.—Native alum appears in the form of an efflorescence of argillaceous rock in various parts of the country, especially in the Silver Mountain district, Alpine county, California, but the deposits are too light to be of much practical value. Some years ago a discovery was reported of what was termed an alum lode, on Howell Mountain, Napa county, California, remarkable for its extent and purity, but as little alum from that locality has ever found its way to market, it is probable that the account of the discovery was much exaggerated. The existance of native alum is reported in other parts of Calafornia and also in Colorado, but it is extremely doubtful if it has been found anywhere as a mineral in quantities of available bulk. Artificial alum, or the alum of commerce, is a manufactured commodity, and the supplies consumed in this country are both the imported article and that manufactured in a few Eastern chemical works. During the census year ending May 31, 1880, the production of alum in the United States was nearly thirty million pounds, valued at $808,165. The production of artificial alum in 1882 amounted to between 16,000 and 20,000 tons, which at two cents a pound would be worth $640,000 to $800,000. The process of manufacture is very simple, consisting in mixing the alum-clay with sulphuric acid, dissolving the sulphate of alumina thus formed, and then adding a solution of ammonia and crystalizing the resulting salt. The principal manufactories in this country are in New York City, Buffalo, Philadelphia and Pittsburg.—*Boston Journal of Commerce.*

The weather in the Hudson River Valley was intensely cold every morning last week, the mercury ranging from 2° to 8° below zero. The ice in the river is from eight to twelve inches thick.

A MARVELOUS STORY

TOLD IN TWO LETTERS.

FROM THE SON: "28 Cedar St., New York, Oct. 28, 1882.

"*Gentlemen:* My father resides at Glover, Vt. He has been a great sufferer from Scrofula, and the inclosed letter will tell you what a marvelous effect

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

has had in his case. I think his blood must have contained the humor for at least ten years; but it did not show, except in the form of a scrofulous sore on the wrist, until about five years ago. From a few spots which appeared at that time, it gradually spread so as to cover his entire body. I assure you he was terribly afflicted, and an object of pity, when he began using your medicine. Now, there are few men of his age who enjoy as good health as he has. I could easily name fifty persons who would testify to the facts in his case.

Yours truly, W. M. Phillips."

FROM THE FATHER: "It is both a pleasure and a duty for me to state to you the benefit I have derived from the use of

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Hiram Phillips."

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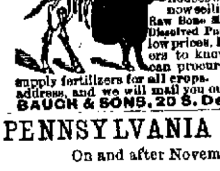

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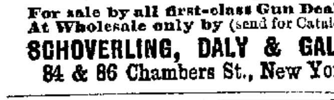

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FOR 1885.

A PAPER DEVOTED TO AMERICAN INTERESTS.

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The Tribune begins the new subscription year with prospects unparalled in its history. Its circulation for the seven days ending November 9, 1884, was as follows:

Monday, November 3	99,100
Tuesday, November 4	101,500
Wednesday, November 5	188,600
Thursday, November 6	167,100
Friday, November 7	160,600
Saturday, November 8	172,000
Sunday, November 9	120,000
Weekly, November 5, exclusive of all short term campaign subscriptions	145,910
Semi-Weekly	38,580
Total number Tribunes printed and sold during the week ending November 9, exclusive of campaign subscriptions	1,292,110

Ninety-four tons of paper were used in printing the week's issues. This was of course an election week "spurt," which "broke the record" in New York. Settling back into its "steady gait," the Tribune's record stood on the following week:

Average daily circulation of the Daily

Tribune, for the week ending Nov 15, 1884	121,400
Weekly Tribune, Nov. 12, 1884	142,650
Semi-Weekly	36,700

During 1885 the Tribune will strive more zealously and hopefully than ever for its political faith. The return to power of the party that brought on the Rebellion must make the coming year one of the most interesting in our history. The more the people know of how Democrats deal with their Government, the surer is Republican success the next time; and the Tribune appeals to its friends to help spread such knowledge broadcast.

The Tribune gives the news fully, fairly and early; it is a safe and attractive paper for the family circle; and is the persistent advocate of work for American workmen, a great, paying home market for American grain and meat, the extension of our foreign trade, and the general protection of American interests. It favors every practical effort to check intemperance, and is always on the side of morality, reform, and progress. Its Weekly and Semi-Weekly editions contain notably complete and valuable Agricultural, Household, Literary and Juvenile departments, with serial stories, abundant correspondence, interesting miscellany, and some fun. Every member of the family, old or young, finds in it instruction and entertainment.

Every postmaster and club agent is invited to form yearly clubs at once for the Tribune. The following premiums are offered in combination with subscriptions:

Unabridged Dictionary, both Webster's and Worcester's:

Wood's Household Practice of Medicine, 2 volumes, illustrated, 819 and 912 pages.

The Library of Useful Knowledge, 15 volumes, nearly 900 pages each, embracing Chambers' Encyclopedia, complete, with American additions.

The Waterbury Watch, a popular and successful premium.

Ridpath's Illustrated History of the United States.

Specimen copies, show bills and circulars, with details of valuable premiums, will be sent, upon application; or can be had from your postmaster.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS:

WEEKLY, $1 25 a year; in clubs of ten, $1 a year, with extra copy to man sending club.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $2 50 a year; in clubs of ten, $2 a year; with extra copy to man sending club.

DAILY, with Sunday, $8 50; without Sunday, $7 per year.

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, $1 50 per year. Sunday's Tribune, Monday's, Wednesday's or Saturday's can be subscribed for separately.

Counting Postage, the Tribune costs about two cents a copy, all editions.

Address, simply, THE TRIBUNE, New York.

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200 Practical Recipes; besides descriptions of Fashions, domestic and foreign.

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50 pages illustrating Fancy-Work in colors, and black and white.

24 pages of Select Music.

18 Beautiful Engravings.

12 Illustrations of Architectural Designs; besides illustrations of Household Interiors and Stories.

Each subscriber will be allowed to make a selection each month of a "Full Size Cut Paper Pattern" of any design illustrated in the Magazine, without extra cost; these patterns are worth more than the price of the Magazine. We will also present to every subscriber a Steel Engraving (for framing) of Perault's celebrated picture "Sleeping Love," prepared expressly for this Magazine.

As Godey's Lady's Book has faithfully observed its promises with the public for fifty-four years, there need be no doubt about the above offer being fulfilled to the letter. Subscription price $2 00 a year. Sample copies, 15 cents.

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An epitome of everything that is attractive and desirable in juvenile literature.—*Boston Courier.*

A weekly feast of good things to the boys and girls in every family which it visits.—*Brooklyn Union.*

It is wonderful in its wealth of pictures, information, and interest.—*Christian Advocate, N. Y.*

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Single Numbers, Five cents each.

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An Ordinance

PROHIBITING THE THROWING OF STONES WITHIN THE BOROUGH OF BRISTOL.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same.

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this ordinance the throwing of stones or other missiles, by either natural or artificial means, or having in his or their possession, a device commonly known as a slug-shot, shall be prohibited within the Borough of Bristol.

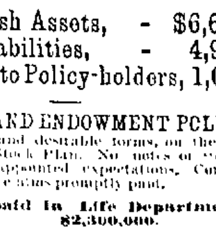
Section. And it shall be the duty of the Constable to arrest any person or persons violating the above ordinance, and upon conviction before any Justice of the Peace of a violation of Section 1 of this ordinance, shall forfeit and pay for the use of the said Borough of Bristol, the sum of five dollars and cost of prosecution, and in default of payment of said fine and costs, shall be confined in the Borough Jail for a period not exceeding twenty-four (24) hours.

Enacted into an ordinance at the Council Chamber this 8th day of December, 1884.

J. WESLEY WRIGHT, Burgess.
Jesse O. Thomas, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRINTING



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Every dollar of which is pledged for payment of Policies.

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Total Liabilities, - 4,992,000
Surplus to Policy-holders, 1,675,000

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Of all safe and desirable forms, on the Low Rate All-Cash, Stock Plan. No notes or collaterals, and no disappointed expectations. Contract definite, valid claims promptly paid.

Claims paid in Life Department, over $2,300,000.

GENERAL ACCIDENT POLOICES.

Covering death or wholly disabling injury by accident, are written at short notice for [illegible] month or a year. More than [illegible] claims have been paid. Combined Life and Accident Policy, regular Life with weekly indemnity for disabling casualty, a less than Mutual rate [illegible] alone.

Amount Accident Claims Paid, $5,600,000

COST OF YEARLY ACCIDENT POLICY

Amount Insured.	Weekly Indemnity	ANNUAL PREMIUM Class Pref'd	Class Ex. Pref'd	Class Ord'y	Class Medium
$1,000	$5 00	$5 00	$6 00	$7 50	$10 00
2,000	10 00	10 00	12 00	15 00	20 00
3,000	15 00	15 00	18 00	22 50	30 00
5,000	25 00	25 00	30 00	37 50	50 00
10,000	50 00	50 00	60 00	75 00	

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For SYPHILIS, either contracted or hereditary taint, use Chapin's Constitution Bitter Syrup, $1.00 per bottle, and Chapin's Syphilitic Pills, $2.00, and Chapin's Syphilitic Salve, $1.00, 6 bottles Syrup, 2 of Pills, 1 Salve, by Express on receipt of $10.00, or at Druggists. E. S. Wells, Jersey City, N. J.

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